

Reflections
UPON SOME
PERSONS and THINGS
IN
IRELAND,
BY

Letters to and from

DR P E T T Y:

WITH
Sir *Hierome Sankey's* Speech
IN
PARLIAMENT.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *John Martin, James Allestreye, and
Thomas Dicae.* and are to be sold at the
Bell in *St Pauls-Church-yard.* 1660.



SIR,

Although I have a long while wanted the happiness of your Society and Assistance, (such as I enjoyed at Paris) yet I have several times heard from you by Mr J.C. whose newes of your thriving condition hath been very gratefull to mee, because (as the world reports) such a condition is very gratefull to your self; though otherwise, and as to my own apprehensions of you, I am not much tickled with it: For Disturbances (the inseparable counterpoises of such a State) are (if I have not forgotten you) not very suitable to your nature.

I must needs confesse, I could have heartily wished you had never wandered out of those waies, wherunto God and Nature seemed to have set and directed you, having advanced you in them by as many Signal Successes as any other person within my knowledge. For how many of all those, above sixty ingenious persons (who were in the year 1644. Students with us in

the Netherlands) did within nine years study (like your self) worthily take the highest degrees in our Faculty? even at home in Oxford, (an University seldom prodigal of those Honors) purchasing them (and much credit besides) with extraordinary Exercises both in the Theory and Practise of our Art; and such, whereby you approved the sufficiency of your Head, Hand, and Tongue unto the world: and all this, notwithstanding the many Excursions you made within that small space into Studies of other natures, even so farr as to have given the world some demonstration of your good proficiency in them likewise.

Moreover, which of all those our Fellow-students did withall, within the same space, arrive to be chosen Publick Professor in one of the most troublesom pieces of our whole Faculty? (as you were of Anatomy in Oxford) not by favor or interest, but as best deserving it, and as having been the first Planter of that Practise in that place, and was afterwards with so much ease and concurrence entertained Chief Physitian to three Chief Governors of a Nation, in continual succession,

sion, as you were, to the Lord Lambert, Lord Fleetwood, and Lord Henry Cromwell; never falling from that dignity, till the whole Government fell with you. I say, I could wish you had not turned aside into those by Paths, which you have since found so exceeding thorny; and this I wish not only for your own sake, but for my own also: for I must declare to the whole world, That your dexterity in making Experiments, and that other your more happy and particular genius for designing what Experiments to make, in order to maintain or refute any Proposition, as also your way of making good use and benefit even by all miscarriages with your handsome coherent reasonings and inferences upon them all, were to mee more pleasant then if you had found out ^a Mines of Silver, richer then those of Potosi, and had made mee your Partner in them.

a Vid. Explic.

Besides, although you have gotten as much justly, as many say you have done injuriously, all of it will not make the Commonwealth of Learning a gainer by that your devious traffick; nor, I fear, your self, when you shall please to compute and cast up every thing by no better then your own

Arithmetick. This I say perhaps at randome and by guesse ; but why may not I by these Speculations and at a distance, measure your affairs as well as the Sea ? which (I remember) you taught mee to do in the deepest place without a Line, and aswell as Astronomers do the remotest Orbs and Stars, themselves standing here below upon the earth.

Really (Sir) it is not altogether for want of other Employment, that I busie myself about you, and about calculating the event of your troubles, but out of my dear respects and care for you ; for if

*Cœlum non animum mutant qui
trans mare currunt,*

why should I think you (whom I knew in three several Countries of a gentle and pleasant temper, and of an inoffensive carriage) to be now become savage, barbarous, and an enemy of Mankind ? for such some say you are, and that by the Air of a Countrey which endureth no venome : They say that

— *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec finit esse feros.*

I am sure you had learned many such civillizing Arts, wherefore your memory has been very leaky, if you have so unlearned them agein, as to be turned bruitish. I say, I cannot yet think you unworthy of my care; wherefore I conjure you, to let mee know the nature of your Accusation, and of those troubles which I hear one Sankey (I iudge the same that I knew a Foot-ball-Player in Cambridge) hath engaged you in, that so I may reckon my own happiness in casting up yours.

I have hitherto esteemed you of such integrity, as hath made mee cry out with the Poet,

Musa mihi causas memora quo
 milite Læso
 Insignem probitate virum tot
 adire labores.

And pray let mee know what you have gotten by all those Frauds and Rapines for which you are esteemed a Beast of Prey, and for which your Adversaries avow the denying you of Law, the knocking you on the head, coming behinde you, or taking you asleep, to bee all very fair? Who thought that when you and I studied

Metamorphoses and the several species of Madness, that your self should become the Example of a Lycanthropia? and that you should be transformed from a Man into such a Wolf, which not only a whole Parish or Hundred, but a whole Nation and Army makes their business to destroy; insomuch as that men should shut up their Shops till they had dispatch't you, as the Londoners did till Gloucester was relieved? What sower humor hath made you so ravenous? that whole Countries will not now feed you, whom I have seen sumptuously treated with a piece of Pain de la Reine, a Bunch of Grapes and a Draught of S^t Genevieve's Well: You once cryed up Mathematicks, and Bread for rich Cheer, and you were frugal in your Food to be prodigal in your expence upon Projects. I reminde you perhaps too freely of these old Transactions: if your Land-Lordship be offended with it, I shall begin to suspect you of Pride; whereof, if you be considerably guilty, I shall the lesse wonder, that you take injurious courses to foment and uphold it: if things be so,

—Quantum mutaris ab illo?
I say,

I say, if you are grown so uncivil and savage, so covetous and proud, as some say you are, I think that the venome which in other Countries is disposed of by nature into the Bodies of the viler Animals, and so put out of the way of doing harm, is in Ireland let loose and disperst into the Mindes of Men only; and that your Soul being more porous and susceptible of spirituous impregnations then other mens, is corrupted with more then an ordinary share of the Infection; I shall hope the best till I hear from you. For as when a Wheel moves very swiftly, it seems not to move at all: (swift motion and absolute rest being herein alike) so when men are transcendently just, they will appear equally injurious; according to that saying, *Summum jus est summa injuria*. Those who are very wise, or learned, appear very mad, and irregular; for of such madness was St Paul taxed: Those who scorning and loathing the expensive Sensualities of the world, (though Liberal enough, as to those best Ends, which the Vulgar understand not) may be deemed covetous: Those who out of modesty are not importunate in their visits and solicitations, may seem

seem uncivil or to scorn all friendship and assistance : (as thinking themselves above the help of others) Those who are very innocent, may by too much neglecting to satisfy mistakes or mis-informations, incur an evil Fame, how clear soever their consciences be. These may be the reasons of your Sufferings, and till I know further, I shall esteem them such.

Moreover, as great and massy Fabricks may be ruined by their own weight ; for

Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

So you also may be by the too much scrupulous impartiality, and not sufficient respect of persons you have used ; or perhaps the brightness of your too much vertue and merit (for there is a certain too-muchness, which made the Prudent Monk say, Præsto Officium taliter qualiter) may have dazled your Spectators blinde, so as to see none of it : Your clearness from Crimes, may make the guilty Vulgus hate you for a Monster, because much unlike themselves ; For when the Rabble see or hear of any wonderfull piece of Art, or other Excellency, they say it was by the help of the Diuel. And Christ himself

himself was to be killed; because hee did the works that no man did; I say I will have a Charity for you as long as I can. Nevertheless, if some have turned all gray-haired in a night, and (if as wee have seen) sudden, often, and great Changes have been made in a State, why not in you? And if Angels fell from Heaven, why may not you warp from that most desirable frame and temper wherein you were once known by?

Your very affectionate

Servant and old Friend

M. H.

S I R,

S I R,

I Have received your Letter, which shewes to mee like a Starr in a dark stormy night ; viz. not only a Sign of fairer weather , but a mark of direction in the foul : Wherefore, as I have received it gladly, so I shall also answer it largely, and perhaps with a more ample account of my Condition then you expected or desire.

I hope you will not require from mee much method or politeness ; for if oppression make a wise man mad, you may well pardon both confusion and rudeness in mee, whose Brain as it is naturally not of the firmest fabrick, so it hath been accidentally shaken into an incapacity of such performance.

The perclose of your desires (to speak like a Land Measurer) and prayer of your Petition (to talk like the Clerk of the Council) is to know the causes and manner of my Tribulation, the occasion of the Aspersions cast upon mee, with the root of that envy and seeds of that malice which afflict mee, &c. Unto all
which

which I will return you a particular accompt, having first dispatcht a point or two of your Letter, independent (as I think) from any of your other Enquiries.

You wish I had never wandered out of the study of Medicine, with those other Mathematical, Mechanical and Natural Exercises, in which I was once a Busy-body; because you think that all I have done since I first began so to ramble, will neither so well commend my name to posterity, nor render mee so pleasant a Companion to your self at our next meeting, nor yield so much benefit to the Common-wealth, or (as you paradoxically insinuate) so much pecuniary profit to my self, upon a due balance of the whole Accompt.

Truly, Sir, I cannot but commend your Judgment herein, and admire how upon so slight a knowledg of my Affairs you could conclude so certainly. For what you say is too true; and were it believed by my Enemies, I might perhaps be lesse annoyed with their envy. Now although it concerns mee to propagate such a belief, as a fit Anodyne to
 assuage

assuage the many Spleens swelling against mee ; yet I being ashamed to be wholly without some excuse for so conspicuous an Error, (as my diversion upon the Survey, and my other consequent undertakings was) I must let the world think otherwise, as part of that excuse which I must yet make more compleat, by acquainting you with some other reasons of that Action ; as *viz.*

1. I thought the whole work wou'd have been over (as on my part it was) in about two years time ; so as to have proved rather an unbending then a breaking of that Bow, wherewith I aimed at natural Knowledges. 2. I thought that the measuring of as much Land-line by the Chain and Needle, as would have neer four times begirt the whole Earth in its greatest Circle, and to have such an Admeasurement remain upon Record, and that to have performed such a Service (being useful to all Mankind) for a Victorious Army, the first that ever totally subdued *Ireland*, would have been as great an Honour as any other Achievement I could make in so much time ; and the rather, because I should thereby

by convince many worthy Persons, that what they were told to be above seven years work, might (to their great accommodation) be dispatcht in one ; and that the same Noble Army might not be abused by an absurd and insignificant way of Surveying then carrying on by M^r *Worsly*. I say absurd, in these following particulars.

1. There was paid for Admeasurement twelve times *pro rata* more then ever was given before ; *viz.* such rates as whereby a man of a months study might earn near ten pounds a day with his own hands:

2. The manner of Admeasurement was such, as no man could examine whether 'twere well or ill performed.

3. The said Admeasurement, though bought at a dear rate and exactly administered, was, as to its end and use, but a meer vitiation of the Countries estimate which might be had for nothing, and no waies correspondent to either of the waies of Survey, which the Law required.

4. The manner of the Admeasurers payment was such, as by how much the
more

more paines they took, by so much the lesse wages they had.

5. In the administration thereof, there was neither due tryal of Artists or Instruments ; neither good Instructions before-hand, nor Examination afterwards. The Bonds taken for performance, were but the pictures of Obligations ; which, though they are notoriously broken, hee the said M^r *Worsly* never knew how to sue.

6. The Knack of paying only for Measuring of profitable Land, and yet causing unprofitable to be admeasured ; (which the Law for unknown reasons required not) begat infinite jealousies and discontents in the Army ; So that the only true Art and Excellency which that Pretender expressed in this whole business, was so to frame Committees of conceited sciolous persons, intermixing some of Credit and Bulk amongst them, as whereby hee might screen himself in case of miscarriage ; and when things were ill grounded at home, to put the finishing and upshot of them into the hands of others a great waies off.

For a short proof of all which, 'tis well

well known, that all the Geometrical Surveys that ever passed through his hand, have since been done over again by the conduct of others. And the charge of what hee did (being many thousand pounds) became as meerly thrown away.

3. I thought, that besides the ordinary reward agreed mee, I should have received monumental thanks; not considering, that too great merit is more often paid with Envie, then with condign Rewards.

4. I thought by attempting new difficulties to have stretcht my own capacity and intellect, the which (like Leather on a Last) is not only formed and fashioned, but much extended by such Employments.

5. I hoped hereby to enlarge my Trade of Experiments from Bodies to Mindes, from the motions of the one, to the manners of the other, thereby to have understood passions aswell as fermentations, and consequently to have been as pleasant a Companion to my ingenious friends, as if such an intermission from Physicks had never been: For you see, Sir, how by this means, I have gotten the occasion of practising upon my own Morals, that is,

to learn how with silence and smiles to elude the sharpest Provocations, and without troublesome Menstruums to digest the toughest Injuries that ever a poor man was crammed with.

Now, as for the matter of my pecuniary gain, I say, That what my Estate in Lands revenue and otherwise is, I do not well know, much of my Land being doubtfull and incumbred; for which my Adversaries hinder as yet, my having Reprizals.

2. Though I know what Rents I should have, yet how far the Encouragements which my Adversaries give my Tenants to pay none will prevail to that purpose, I know not.

And lastly, the frequent frights and disheartnings wherewith I have been for these three or four years distracted, hath been the cause why my other Estate is there, where perhaps I shall never meet it. So that my Estate being thus uncertain, I cannot tell what I have got or lost by my aforementioned Diversion. Wherefore I can only say, that if I had trusted to my Faculty of Physick only for the advancement of my Fortune, that my
Estate

Estate might have been as followeth ;
viz.

In the year 1649. I proceeded Doctor in Physick ; after the charge whereof, and my admission into the Colledg of *London*, I had left about sixty pounds : from that time, till about *August* 1652. by my Practise, Fellowship at *Gresham* and at *Brazen-Nose* Colledg, and by my Anatomy Lecture at *Oxford*, I had made that 60 l. to be near 500 l. From *August* 1652. when I went for *Ireland*, to *December* 1654. (when I began the Survey and other publick Entanglements) with one hundred pounds advance mony, and with 365 l. *per annum* of well paid Salary, as also with the proceed of my Practise among the Chief, in the chief City of a Nation, I made my said 500 l. above 1600 l. If these be not real Truths, they are at least very probable Lyes, and such as very many will swear they believe. Now the Interest of this 1600 l. for a year in *Ireland*, could not be lesse then 200 l. which with 550 l. (for another years Salary and Practise, *viz.* untill the Lands were set out in *October* 1655.) would have encreased my said Stock to 2350 l. With

2000 l. whereof, I could have bought 8000 l. in Debentures, which would have then purchased mee about 15000. acres of Land, *viz.* as much as I am now accused to have : These 15000. acres could not yield mee lesse then at two shillings *per acre* 1500 l. *per annum*, especially receiving the Rents of *May* day preceeding. This years Rent, with 550 l. for my Salary and Practise, &c. till *Dec.* 1656. would have bought mee even then (Debentures growing dearer) 6000 l. in Debentures, whereof the $\frac{5}{7}$ then paid, would have been about 4000 l. neat ; for which I must have had about 8000. acres more, being as much almost, as I conceive is due to mee. The Rent for 15000. acres and 8000. acres for three yeares, could not have been lesse then 7000 l. which, with the same three yeares Salary, *viz.* 1650 l. would have been neer 9000 l. Estate in mony, above the above-mentioned 2500 l. *per annum* in Lands. The which, whether it be more or lesse then what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge.

Now, least this should be called reckoning Chickens before they be hatcht, I promise

mise at all times to present a List of forty persons, whose Negotiations have been *pro rata* more profitable then what is here set forth. Besides (without vanity be it spoken) if universal favour with all the Grandees and their Ministers would have reacht this profit, I was not in any danger of failing: For before I dealt in Surveys, and Distributions, and other disobliging Trinkets, I referr you to all that knew mee (*Annis* 1652, — 53 — 54, and part of — 55, and who knew the state of *Ireland* in those years) to give you satisfaction herein. Neither can any man alledg one cause of my coming short of the above-phancyed increase; but I can finde him two probabilities for my exceeding the same.

You see, Sir, what an Estate I might have gotten, without ever having medled with the Surveys, much lesse with the more fatal distribution of the Lands after they were surveyed, and without meddling with the Clerkship of the Councel, or being Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. All which, if I had been so happy as to have declined, then had I preserved an universal favour and interest with all men,

instead of the *odium* and persecution I now endure. For then also, whilst I only practis'd Physick, no Sect or Faction was jealous of mee ; whereas since, every one of them, thought even my thoughtlesse Musings were plottings against their Interest : Then I acted as a Proceptor and Director to the greatest and best persons, whereas now I have been a constant Drudge and Slave possibly to the worst ; the most part whereof were not capable to value my Services : Then I spent even my time of Labour it self in choice Company and Conversations ; since I have been tyed all the day long to a stake, to be baited for the most part by irrational Creatures : Then my spare hours were spent on new and curious Speculations ; since I have had no spare hours at all, nor scarce time to eat or sleep, or to make reflections upon my own Miseries, or to think how to get out of them : Then no man maligned mee for supplanting him ; since all my Competitors, for the places I acted in, hated mee more or lesse according to their respective judgment and honesty, some mortally, having been the uncessant Plotters of my ruine : Then I
had

had improved in my skill in Physick, and in my reputation for it ; now I seem am as one, that hath lost both, nor will the world think my Brains so uncras'd with my sufferings as to be capable of a recovery : Then I had stood unmoveable, in all the many late turnings and revolutions of the State ; now lyable to a new Torture by every new Powers : Then I had been free to have improved my Estate in the most open and advantagious manner ; now I am forced to keep all in Holes and under hatches, for fear my Improvements should be a bait to my Enemies : Then I had been acceptab'e in my Treaties and Bargains ; whereas now, I am by some reputed a B g bear and Goblin, and chiefly by those from whom most may be gotten, who are exceeding shie ; many men foolishly thinking all my thoughts to be designs, and all my designs machinaments of fraud ; so as every action I attempt is watched by an *Argus*, every mistake counted a studied Crime, and accordingly punished or prosecuted ; no disaster which befalls mee pitied, and, which is worst, no end appearing to this said condition, then which (as by this parallel you have seen)

nothing can be more miserable : So that I have been, by meddling with the first publick business, like that unhappy Bird, which, setting one foot upon the Lime-twig, inviscates the other, by vain endeavour to get the first clear, and then it's Wings, Beak, &c. till at length it have no means left to free it self at all.

These Præliminaries thus dispatht, and my Charge being concerning the Cozenages of Mony, Land, and Records, you will now ask mee first, how I came by the mony I am rumored to have ; viz.

— *horum Irritamenta malorum.*

I will tell you : 1. By doing a Work in one year, thought by Ephesian *Demetrius* himself the work of seven.

2. By doing it a rate not half so great as was immediately before given.

3. According to a Contract four moneths in forging and filing by all that would please to busie themselves about it, and secured (as to its performance) more then ever any was before.

4. By doing the undertaken Work so well, as that no conviction of Error hath been made by all the envious querulous eyes that have since reviewed it, nor one

one parcel in a thousand so much as accused.

For this Survey did pass, not only more Examinations then were necessary (being made to run the **G**intlope of all Offices belonging to the State) but many more then ever were heard of before: For immediately before my undertaking, a Surveyor (though known to be both careless and ignorant) needed for receiving his Wages only to attest under his own hand, that his work was good; whereas *Me* *Worsly* racked himself and his brains to invent ricks for the Examination of my Work: Not unlike the Policy of the Church of *Rome*, as it was deciphered to mee by *Monieur Cantarine* that Priest, whom (if you remember) wee were wont to admire for his wit, notwithstanding his free feeding and age. This Priest and self were eating together at the Image of *St Ambrose* our Ordinary, and together with us a mad swearing *Debauchè*: after dinner I asked *Mon eur Cantarine* what penance they used to impose upon such lewd *Hectors*; hee answered mee, Very little: for (said hee) they would do little, if wee should, and rather neglect the ve-
ry

ry Church, then put themselves to any pains that way ; which when they do, they come no more at us, but become incorrigible or Hereticks : But (said he) they be the Biggots and Devout persons, whom wee load with Pennance, and on whom wee impose all the Scrutinies imaginable in their Confession ; because such can and will submit to us therein. In like manner, because I was willing to give content in all things reasonable, had I unreasonable things put upon mee, alwaies enduring a more then Inquisition-severity.

You will next ask mee how I came by my Land : I will tell you that also ; viz.

1. By and for Debentures, bought at the dearest rates, in the openest Market, & generally of the most crafty Traders ; or else for ready mony, more then ever was given rateably by any other ; or else I had them by way of pawn, which I have often desired to have redeemed ; that is to say, I accepted by way of pawn ten pounds as security for thirty pounds : ten pounds which my Debtor had no possession or use of, nor clear right unto, for thirty pounds which was long before and undoubtedly

undoubtedly due to mee from him. By all which means, upon the whole matter I have paid much more ready mony for my Land then any of those that complain against mee. Moreover, I contrived those singular waies out of design to give lesse offence, and to be found more meritoriously frugal for the State and Army then by the common way could be. Moreover, when I perceived some jealous at they knew not what, I asked, Masters, Is it I? and whether this singularity which I voluntarily acquainted them with, displeas'd them? and to humour them, I offered, nay desired, to reduce the whole into the most common method. I offered to alter my supposed and but nominal (yet dear bought) Elections of Land, into a real Lot, propounding uncontradictible Expedients to put the same in practise. I proceeded all along without repugnance to Law, according to expresse Orders of the chief Authority, and those interpreted and executed by their special Ministers; I never dealt for Land till all persons were satisfied, which by several Proclamations made all the Nation over could be summoned in; never traffiqued under

under other mens names, was contented with other mens scraps and leavings, ventured to deal in Lands against my own inclinations, meerly to pacifie those who pretended fear of my giving *Ireland* the slip with my mony, forbore dealing at such times as caused my hinderance neer 4000 l. and that, to prevent imaginary scandal, I acted in the most artificial, laborious, odious, and dangerous Employments, without any Wages yet paid mee: I have Land assigned, for the one half whereof I never got penny profit, of many parcels not so much as the possession, of few the possession without extraordinary trouble; I never made any man a Delinquent to get his Lands, have encouraged and assisted many poor men to recover to themselves what by the rigorous construction of the Law they had forfeited.

But for the more full explication of this point concerning Land, I must acquaint you, that there be two Crimes charged upon mee, which I may call Ministerial, whereby they say I got the Lands much better and better cheap then I ought.

I ought. The first whereof was, The laying aside all choice parcells, so as the Army in general could not possibly have them, and then taking them (as by a right of Election) to my self.

The second was, That by various Artifices I bought Debentures much under the usual rates.

As to the first, which is *Arbitrary withholding Lands from the whole Army*; I affirm, That what was done, was warrantable by the Law, by order of the Council, former Practise, and by natural reason it self: and it was administred by the best means extant, by the most responsible Instruments, and not at all by self; and lastly, the persons concerned were not only made acquainted with the design before 'twas acted, but had an exact account of the thing done, before any Distribution was made upon it unto any, much lesse to mee, who till many moneths after, owned neither Land nor Debentures in *Ireland*; neither did any man but Mr *Worsly* tempt mee to withhold any particular parcel from the Dividend, but hee did *Clontubbride*^a, although no reason could be alledged for it, save that it lay convenient

a parcel of
Land lying
next
Ballicen.

convenient to somewhat which hee had injuriously gotten before. Now whether 'twas done or no to this day, I do not know, nor ever concerned my self to examine.

The next part of this first Crime is, *That I chose my satisfaction out of such with-drawn Lands.* To which I say,

1. That I had indeed an Order from the Council to take my satisfaction by Election; which favour was granted me as part recompence for my labour, in setting out the who'e Lands, as well as in common satisfaction for my Debentures. The which kinde of favours, for as much as the Council had granted to severall, before any Lots were cast, or any satisfaction at all made, they might much more lawfully grant, when further Lottery was become unpracticable, and when the whole Body of the Army was already satisfied: Neither ought the Agents of the Army wonder at, or begrudge me herein, who was their common and universal Agent, and chosen Trustee for giving them satisfaction; when as most of themselves wrong, or accepted of the like advantages for the like work, from their poor Soldiers.

But

But it may be objected, That the Council had no power to grant any satisfaction by Election; and consequently, their Commissioners ought not to have served such Orders. To which I answer

At the present directly nothing, least I should officiously go about to help the Council where they need mee not; only I shall say, That the Commissioners acting under them, ought not to refuse the said Orders for Election granted mee as aforesaid; forasmuch as their general Commission ran, that they ought to set out the Lands according to the Acts of Parliament, *or such other power as the Council had received.* In pursuance of which latter words, at least, they might well conceive my Orders to have been made; besides, the said Commissioners had received & executed the like Orders for Elections before mine, and in great abundance, since; nor could they but observe, that many great and general things, had been done, besides the prescript of the Act of Parliament, the warrant for which they had no reason to look into beyond their immediate Superiors the Council, especially since there was another temporary,
pretended

pretended Legislative Power besides Parliaments in those times, which could make Laws to stand, till succeeding Parliaments should null them.

3. These Commissioners had seen such Elective Satisfactions (after solemn debates had upon them, all parties against them being heard) allowed of, long before they received the said Orders in behalf of mee.

Lastly, to speak strictly and truly, few Lands have been set out either to Adventurer or Souldier, more by Lot, or lesse by Election then those I hold have been; the difference between mine and most other mens Satisfactions lying in words and phrases only.

Wherefore (I say) the Commissioners receiving Special Orders, for doing most righteous and equitable things, contrary to no known Law, and agreeable to former frequent practises, in lesse just and vaster matters, and withall consonant to their general Commission; and all this at a time when no other way was practicable, the same for that reason being alwaies used, afterwards in future cases. The Commissioners (I say) upon these grounds

grounds had no reason to do otherwise than they did concerning me : Now to come nearer the point.

If then such Elections might be allowed, what need had I (though I had meddled with the afore-mentioned business of with-holding or Neating of Lands, as I never did) to lay by, scattered incumbred litigious small scraps (promiscuously good and bad; nay more frequently very bad; then ordinarily good) and to take them for satisfaction; as well for my pains, as for my Debentures; and withal to redeem the Mortgages upon them, to be at Extraordinary cost and trouble in Law to get possession of them, and to endanger my Selfe to be impeached in two Parliaments to make them good; unless I had been necessitated to this unhappy course, to which alone my own modesty and meal-mouth'dness had before left me? Besides, whereas there was perhaps 1000 parcels thus withdrawn, and express search made touching all the Abuses committed, as well in the disposing, as the said withdrawing of them; It is a wonder that nothing is complained of, but what concerned my self alone, without mention of

Balleen, gotten by Mr. *Worsly* : concerning which, there are these Enormities, *viz.*

1. The said Mr. *Worslyes* Debt could not in any wise, nor according to any rate, be satisfied on, or near that place, nor indeed any where; when he took *Balleen*.

2ly, When he received those Lands, he had no sufficient Debt due, nor any Debenture stated till some years after.

3ly, The said Lands were onely admeasured, without any valuation of the Housing and Wood, as ought to have been; besides twenty other Enormous Circumstances, whereof he was so conscious, that he soon after sold it, that is, Exchanged it for other Land, lest Col. *Abbot* should have Recovered it from him.

The next Point relates to buying Debentures at under-Market Rates, and forcing Men to sell at such, by pretending Difficulties in satisfying them, &c, To which I say :

That 1. No person agrieved ever complained, till Sir *Hierom* had impeach't me in Parliament, nor do I know of any yet.

2ly, I never dealt or treated for Debentures

ventures my self, nor gave other Instructions, then to buy at the Market rate; my aim being onely to have them well satisfied, but not six pence in the pound cheaper; for what could I thereby have saved, but about 200 *l*? which in the Purchase (as men say) of 3000 *l. per annum*, is inconsiderable.

3ly, I bought of Debenture Brokers, seldom of the persons who had served themselves; as appears by the many Conveyances from hand to hand which I have to produce. By which it may appear, that I gave much more then they were bought for by others at first penny, besides most I have, were brought and offered to me, as the fairest Chapman in the Market.

4ly, If I bought any Debentures pretending want of Satisfaction, for them; I dare venture all upon it, that those Debentures, though now mine own, are not satisfied to this day.

5ly, When men have to my own knowledge, causelessly complained of their Lots and Satisfactions: I have perhaps offered them 4^s or 5^s *per l.* viz. though much less then such Lots were really

worth yet ten times more than those *Ananiasse's* would acknowledge them to be worth; And this I sometimes did, to shame those Murmurers against Providence, but not to buy any thing from them, as by their complaint they think I intended.

Moreover, When Trepanners have come to me proffering to sell their Debentures, as not liking their hopes of satisfaction, I have perhaps (which is more than I know of, to give such men Rope) talked with them as a Buyer, but never dealt on this; no more then on the last mentioned occasion.

Lastly, Sir *Hierome* does not complain of buying Debentures without licence, nor of tricks used to elude the prohibition of buying under 8^s in the pound; for then he must accuse himself and others; notoriously guilty of abusing, not Debenture-Brokers, but their own poor Souldiers, whom remaining under his command, We may conceive frightable into any bargain.

But what if Witnesses be brought to swear the contrary of all this? Then I say, at present, that even as in the point afore-going, I proved that I had not
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pickt out Lands by stealth or fraud: by shewing that I had leave and good warrant to do the same openly, which I used modestly; so I now shew, that it was a matter as well impossible, as of considerable profit, for me to force men to sell me their Debentures.

For, 1. There were three other Commissioners besides my Selfe, any two of which could set out Lands: Besides, The Councell often did intermeddle therein themselves: wherefore I alone could not do the feat complained of, *viz.* obstruct at my pleasure.

2ly, If I alone had been able to give or with-hold Satisfactions, and would so with-hold them from such as would not sell, It argues that either there were no other Buyers (in which case I might lawfully have done harder things, then any man whispers against me) or else I did by this Prerogative, beat down the price of the whole Market, whereas it is most notorious, that from the time of my first buying, till my very leaving of *Ireland*, Debentures constantly rose. Now if I proffered under the Market; why should any Man sell to me? since when he had

once sold, I could afterwards do him neither good nor harme in the satisfactions of such Debentures, being now no longer his ; so that if malice had not blinded even the natural Light of my Adversaries, both they and I, had (as to this matter) been at quiet.

Lastly, I will prove, that those who accuse me, have bought Debentures of their own Souldiers, for one third part less then I constantly paid: Which; by what awings or other means, they effected, I leave to consideration.

This being a brieve and superficial Account concerning my Land and Money ; the last is *About the Records*: Concerning which I tell you further, That I have no Surveys, but either the imperfect, fowl, confused and unauthentique Draughts, (or else the Abridgements) of what the State hath already perfect and fair, and authentically attested; I have nothing that I was bound by Contract to give in : Nothing but what many Souldiers and Surveyors have the like of, and are known to have, and are allowed to keep them, without the least Question; Nothing that can corroborate, but rather vitiate and distract
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the Survey now upon Record in the Exchequer. Nothing which (such as it is, and although my own proper Goods, and made at my own charge) hath not beene alwaies hitherto made use of for the service of the Publique, not to any Profit or behoof of mine : And as for Papers belonging to the Distributions, I know none that may be called Records, being for the most part only Draughts & Essays of what I see no encouragement to perfect. Things that are not in my particular Custody or Charge, and such as I never heard asked for, but in the Parliament House, nor saw demanded in writing, but in Justiciary Sir *Hieroms* last Articles. All which Papers being of little use to me, I proffered in Parliament, to sell at reasonable rates, and even to my Adversaries, to let them see by those Papers, the vanity of their fears and bustlings against me, whilst they hope to find among them effectual Engines of my ruine.

These are my accusations properly concerning the Publique, beside which, Bribes, Extortions, forcible Compositions, &c. are objected; whereas Although I was Secretary to the Lord Lievtenant,

and esteemed his Favourite, was envied for my frequent Privacies with him, acted *Solus cum Solo*, in Grants for Beneficial Offices, Civil, Ecclesiastical and Military, Licences for Transplanted Persons, Exporting prohibited Goods, Pardons for Crimes, & many more matters: Yet never was I herein taxed, as to Bribes, nor to delay men, in order to squeeze out of them the fatter gratuities; But on the contrary, in order to avoid the very appearances of this Evil, refused all manner of Fees and Gratuities, so as never to have received wherewith to defray the incident Charges of that Office: although Reason, Law and ancient Custome, would have allowed me some Hundreds, during the time of my acting in that capacity. Now if I have not been so much as taxed, where I had greatest temptation, 'tis probably I have not been notoriously faulty, where there was none; nor hopes of impunity.

2ly, When I was Clerk of the Council, In which place by the Opportunities I had to forward or retard mens business; to word Orders to more or less advantage of the Suitors: And when by my particular Interest with the Lord Lieutenant

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nant (who had a Negative upon the whole Council) and by my often being called to give my opinion touching the disposal of Land (being the greatest and most frequent business of the Board) I might have deserved real thanks: Yet no man can say, but that I was content with my bare Wages, and was so far from Bribery and Extortion, that I was even to the real prejudice of the Office, and my Partner; too slack in suing for, or accepting the just perquisites of the place.

Thirdly, As Undertaker of the Surveys, Can any man say, I ever altered the Returns made unto me? changed unprofitable into profitable Lands? altered any Field-Books, expunged any Observation, chopt or changed in the least? or connived at defects having been at treble charges to secure the faults I but suspected? O: can any man say, I made a trade of communicating or giving Copies of Surveys? but used all the interest and power I had to hinder the same: which I did, not to keep men in the dark (as hath been alleaged) but to keep them from being unruly, and to prevent the wrongs, which the crafty did, by such unseasonable knowledg, attempt

tempt upon the simple, and plain-dealing persons; still being inflexible, either with Rewards or Promises on either hand.

Fourthly, When *I* was Commissioner for setting out Lands; Did prayers, or promises, flatteries, or frowns work upon me, to meddle or make with separating the disposeable Land, from such as was not? and under colour thereof, to put in, or leave out at my pleasure, Land for incumbered, or clear? Did *I* ever give any private hint or intimation, to those who acted in that work, of what *I* would have done? Did *I* transact otherwise with them, but to keep them to their work, and Expound unto them the General Rules, which they were, by the Council, the Army, and my fellow-Commissioners, appointed to follow, without ever examining the particular effect of their acting? When things were done according to the above-mentioned and other Rules, Could the Grandees of any Sect or Faction, or could an extorted command from the Lord Lieut. himself (whose Votary *I* was said to be) effect the alteration of any thing regularly fallen out, and concluded on? Were particular Importuners accommodated

red, without respect had to the just interest of the absent, and helpless? Was it not by this rational, wholesom, and impartial severity, that the *Scriptum est* of our Office, was equivalent with the *Signatum & Sigillatum* of others; so as a Note out of our Books, attested by a Clerk, went for a Patent in all Courts? For my own particular, I can assure you, Sir, That to maintain this course and frame of Justice, I so far declined bribes or gratuities, that I alwaies refused even Presents of Eatables and Drinkables; yea, I forbore to take Fees, as a Phisician, for fear they might be intended to byass my actings, in my other trusts and capacities.

For evidence of all this, you shall find no Complaints against me, for the favour I shewed *A.* to the wrong of *B.* but that I wronged both *A.* and *B.* to the advantage of my self: Nor did the Court commonly called the *Green Chamber* (instituted for the Examination of such matters, the Members whereof were most of them disaffected to me) ever make any reflections of this kind upon me: Nor could the busiest Informer, buzzing about the Parliament, at their first Restitution, whif-

whisper any objection against my administrations of this kind; which being true, Sir, Although I had by sleights and artifices gotten 15000 Acres of Land; And although I had paid nothing for them, instead of paying more then any others did, & since I was by that employment hindred from the most profitable Traffique that ever *Ireland* afforded, and for which I was as well furnished and fitted as any others were: And lastly, since I had no other Recompence for four years danger and drudgery; I say, these things being true,

Where is the abominable wrong? For even by that reckoning I should have had not full one *per Cent.* whereas Merchants Factors have two *per Cent.* from their Principals, for driving of a single Bargain, concluded at an Exchange-time, or over one Pinte of Wine; whereas my work was a four years continual Agony. I say, that though I had absolutely coustred the State and Army of one *per Cent.* (whereas I have abused neither) having paid 30 *per Cent.* more then others; yet if I have kept all others from coustening them, it were no improvidence to connive at so moderate and convenient a miscarriage;

nor

nor is it against Custome and Policy, so to do on like occasions.

But not to digress, but to come more close to particulars, I am charged with Bribes, or *Tanquam* Bribes, or something like them, from one *Flower*, and one *Sands*.

1. As to *Flower*, I say that I never yet received penny from him: Nor did I ever set him out Lands in particular: He hath received many hundred pounds (by virtue of a lawful Concession I made him as a private person, and at the desire of the Lord Deputy on his behalfe) even whilst I have been implicated by him, in most expensive Tribulations for nothing: I indeed joyned with others, in offering an Expedient, being especially thereunto required in order to mitigate a former just report, which the said Expedient recited: He has 500 *l. per annum* that was my due upon many Accompts, and yet I am forced to spend 500 *l. per annum* to save my selfe from being fined, as my Adversaries say 50000 *l.* and that for thus making a fool of my selfe, in favour of this *Flower*.

Sir, More monstrous mistakes, and more absurd prejudices have never been known
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in any case, like as in this. This *Flower* hants me up and down, Carresses and entertains me, Courts me himselfe, solicites me by others, promises me great Services, as that he will take off my Enemies, help me to great bargains, &c. and all but to work me unto that, for which he would now ruine me; when he has done it; He, like the Devil, first accuses me; represents the whole matter falsely, confessing still to several persons, that his End was but to save what he was to pay me, crying God and me pardon for his treachery and baseness, profering to be a false Brother to his confederates, if I would forgive him; And yet this Man having once over head and ears engaged himself, is encouraged to persist in this Diabolical practise; and though he be dealt with as infamous and criminous for many things else, yet is esteemed Glorious and Meritorious for his malice against me; Sir, I must cry out to you,

— *Oro mi. ferere laborum.*

Tantum miserere an. rei non digna ferentis.

As for *Sands*, whereas I was to give him 800 Acres of Land for an House worth

worth but 250 *l.* at most ; He gives out that his House was to be given me as a Bribe, for but having about the like quantity of Land set him out upon his Debenture, when I contriv'd a way for his relieve in a hard case (which I since hear to be much softer) he intimates that I would be paid for it ; whereas I onely desired that I might be no looser for postponing my own Prior Order of favour for his accommodation : When out of the like tenderness (as Nurses use to their sick Children) I thought of many waies to please and accommodate him, he terms them all stratagems to abuse him ; when I invented laudable and honest means to facilitate the granting of his Petition, He would have them thought so many tricks to cozen the State : When he found he could not perform what he had promised about disincumbring the above mentioned House, He to break with me, interprets our Agreement and his Orders in an impossible and abominable sence : When certain Lands, (possest according to all the Lawes and Rules then in force, irregularly by an Adventurer in wrong to the Souldiers) were proposed to him, and he advised
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privacy for his own sake to prevent his disappointment, He intimates that I did it to conceal my own knavery : Whereas, though he was eager to have the said Lands by hook or crook; Yet as soon as he perceived he might not have the Housing on them, His Eyes were then first opened, and his conscience then first smote him, for covering another Mans possessions. When being weary of the trouble he gave me, I desired him to take out of my hands his Agreement, Orders, &c. and to trouble me no more ; He affirms he was fain by struggling to tear the said Papers peece-meal out of my hands. And lastly, when I gave him Brotherly and Christian admonition concerning his thick miscarriages in this business : He then contrives how to accuse me. and render me the most corrupt wretch in the world, whom for a whole year before, he professes to be the most upright, patient, and misunderstood person he knew. All this while pretending Conscience and Religion, which makes me ask,

Tantum religio potuit suaderem malorum ?

There be some other things which they
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pretend, as fraud in my Accounts, *viz.* My having received 2665 l. three-times over, Whereas indeed 'twas nothing but receiving the same in a scambling manner, part in one, part in another, and part in a third way, (the two latter being termed fraudulent) all of them together, not making up one such payment as I ought to have had; it being in effect about two hundred pounds short of what my satisfaction, precisely and according to my Contract should have been. Now as to one of these pretended fraudulent waies: Consider, That I was forced to collect and wrangle out of the Souldiers in an ungrateful way, and by driblets, what the State was bound to pay me in a lump, to receive in base Spanish money, what I was to have had in good sterling; as also to run up & down with assignments from Post to Pillar, and to give my hand five or six times over for the same thing; and (which was worst of all) run a dunning of disbanded Souldiers, and other Deber-ture-Buyers, which were not in the pay of the Army; and yet I am complained of, when all the Money I received from them upon this pretended fraudulent

course was not neer worth my pains in collecting it: And as for *the other fraudulent payment*; I was forced to take Lands in pawn for part of my money, or else until this day to have had nothing, which Lands I could have bought in the ordinary way of Debentures, for the original money detained from me, by reason of the Souldiers own disagreement and delays concerning the final Conclusion of their satisfaction; And yet now; a'though I took this way of satisfaction, not only as payment for my Survey, but also towards a reward for my distribution likewise; Yet must I be troubled and prosecuted as a Cheat, even for accommodating those that complain; Nor may I be suffered to put what was extraordinarily done into the common Road; because my Adversaries (who will be pleased neither full nor fasting) hope to make by their Criticisms that to be irregular, which was indeed but singular, and a Singularity of more advantage to the publick, then my self.

In the next place they tax me *for having about 600 in monies which (as they fancy) in strictness I could not require, never taking notice (though their assertions*
 were

were true) what real and necessary work was done for it , by way of repairing the States own Ministers ignorance or neglect , without which extraordinary work, twenty times as much other Charge that the State was put to, had signified nothing: Nor taking notice of 2000^l reimbursement, which I tamely swallowed and discounted, though by no Law compellible thereunto ; Nor of the many extraordinary Sufferings I endured in the whole course of my work , all which motives and pretensions to the said 600^l. were rigorously debated, and again and again referred, before the imaginary indulgence was allowed me : Where also by the way I must, Sir, advertise you , That I never was for two or three years together admitted to speak at the Council Board about my own business, in the absence of such Members as were critically skilled in it ; and also of such other their Ministers as either hated or envied me ; Nor did I ever procure Order upon any Petition without committing and recommitting it, nor under three weeks time : No amendment (though but of a word) escaping without a formal reading again of the whole at

a full Table: And moreover; All this while, I never solicited the particular Members of the Council in private; seldom fawning on them at their Tables, never officiously seeking to lessen the wholesome strictness they used towards me: And as for my Lord Lieutenant, When I have perceived him passionately affected with the hardships used towards me; I ever made it my business to beg his carelessness and unconcernment for me; still assuring him, that the Justice and Right I sought, must with a little more time, and without any trouble of his Lordship, take place and prevail, to my Honour and Comfort.

But to proceed; They charge me *with a Fogery of 516 l.* which is a meer piece of Rashness and Ignorance in the Article-maker: Who as a to part of that Sum hath added where he ought to have subtracted. And as to another part; he takes no notice that I was by Articles bound to repay it (which I never denied) at a day not then, nor yet come, and which the Armies own wranglings onely kept of.

I shall trouble you but with one point more, for I would not implicate you

you with these tedious *pro* and *contra's*, although elsewhere and hereafter, I must be much more large upon all these matters, and that point is, *about the payment of some Surveyors*. They say, that although my own wages was greater then ever was given, I gave my under-workmen much less then was usual or sufficient; and yet that I did retrench by feigned Exceptions much even of those low unconscionable rates I agreed with them for, In answer whereunto, I say;

1. That the allowance I had, was upon, and according to a Contract made with the greatest labour and discussion, that ever was.

2ly, That the allowance was not half so great as those next mediately before my Contract, given.

3ly, Not half so much as many Adventurers gave at the same time, for bare admeasurements.

4ly, Unusual dispatch was to be made, and unusual security was given for performance.

5ly, The State paid but three of seven towards this charge, and yet by my Contrivance and interest, had the benefit of the whole seven. D 3 Now

Now as for what I paid my under-workmen, I also say : 1. That I frequently paid 5 *l.* 10 *s.* and 5 *l.* and 4 *l.* 10 *s.* (as I could beat my bargain) for what I received my self, but 6 *l.* Near.

2. That I furnisht these Men with Extraordinary helps ; 3. That I paid for doing som works three times over, for very much twice. 4. These Surveyors got twice more by those that wrought under them, then I got by themselves, 5. gave them (to please the World) above three times more then I knew the intrinick value of the work to be, which my selfe did first of all men truly calculate and find out. 6. I gave them one third part more then the State hath since paid them; Of which succeeding cheapness to the State, my precedent hazard and Trials were the cause : 7. These men since have often importuned me for employment, at half the rate I first agreed with them for ; All which I conceive a sufficient answer to the Second part of this Calumny.

In the last place, I say, That I never *brake Covenant* with any of these Men, for I have given some double to what I agreed with them, to very many much more

more and proportionably to their respective industry and fidelity.

Some indeed who have been imposed upon me (I suppose as Spies) and have been alwayes treacherous, lizzie, negligent, and debauched, I have sometimes kept strictly to their Agreements ; but yet still allowing them according to the Letter and Equity of their Articles, though perhaps not according to the extent of their own self-conceits concerning the meaning of them, nor according to that opinion which themselves had of their bladder-blown performances: in so much as that I never had any Suit at Law with any of them, but one onely complaint before the Council, which also came to nothing, except the Complainants shame; and but one Arbitration, the award whereof I voluntarily exceeded in favour of my mistaken Adversary.

As for Compositions and Retrenchments, I made but few ; Such as were made, had their rise from unexpected alterations, in performing the respective works whereunto they related. 2. From extraordinary helps I gaveto the persons concerned. 3. From taking off part of their la-

bour & hazard. 4. From paying them their Moneys before demandable. 5. From their own loss and mislaying of their Accompts and Papers, &c. All being so just, as whereupon I had their legall Discharges; with many (at least seeming) thanks ; what ever new Spirit hath of late been conjured up in the more querulous, indigent, and unconscionable part of these abused Abettors of Sir *Hierom*, some of which are such as for their gross miscarriages have been reprehended by me, and are therefore now become their own revengers upon me.

Moreover, I a'wayes told these Surveyors what is since too truly come to pass ; That when I had discharged them, they were discharged, but 't was otherwise with me, who had to deal with the State and Exchequer ; and that I was considerable enough to be vext in a Parliament, by the interest of those whom I must be forced to offend ; Upon which ground I stick not even now to declare afresh ; That I ought to deal cautiously, and to be beforehand with them, whom I found to be from the beginning treacherous, disaffected, and too ravenous upon me ; and into the

the bottom of whose smutty Actions I could not easily, and on the sudden penetrate.

You have here a view of my charge and answer, both of them in a summary way, and according as I answered the Knights first assault in the great Parliamentary Assembly on the 21. of *April*, 1659.

Nevertheless as small and as sleight a defence as this is, if you should communicate this Letter to the sight of my Adversaries, I might be prejudiced by the preparations which they will make from it, to overthrow what I have said, unless they think this is written on purpose to be published; and that this defence is so published, that it may serve as an *Ignis fatuus* to mislead them; Or else by making them decline Sir *Hieroms* last eleven Articles (as my defence in Parliament made them decline the said Knights first six, & his seven Instances) put them upon framing new ones in the next Parliament which Sir *Hierom*, and his Complices shall make and qualifie.

For, Sir, let me advertise you by the way, 'tis not satisfaction as to any of these
points

points which will make them leave troubling me, but the seeing me actually undone, *quocunque modo*. For such satisfactions and Convincings, do onely beat them of their first ground to some other; the unfirmness whereof, they do not so well understand. For if I could have been so patient, as to have said little in answer to all the noise they have made: it had been pleasant to see the numerous absurdities they had run into, as they did before in their idle talk of Bribes (which since they call forcible Compositions) buying Debentures without Licence, Embeazelling the whole security of the Army: Od pence, Tipperary Surveys, &c. Wherefore I do not impose upon your discretion as to the manner, time, &c. of communicating all or part of what I have written; For if they will take the paines to frame new Articles, I shall still receive the honour to answer them; and as for everting what I have said, I give them seven years time, and will allow them seven times as much malice as Mr. *Worsly* himself hath against: Let me but have (as one time or other I shall) an upright Judicatory, I mean by upright such as do
not

not more desire I should be found guilty than innocent ; For as to other things, I suppose, that though my Judges should have no fear of God before their Eyes ; Nor no Honour nor common honesty ; Yet they will be afraid to commit horrible and palpable injustice, to gratifie a few (who in a small time may not be able to gratifie them again : But who shall rather be the first, hat will accuse them, even for what they shall do unrighteously towards me) Nor will they much endanger themselves to vindicate Sir *Hierom* from being an ambitious, rash, and inconsiderate Knight-Adventurer. I could never fancy *but three causes of my trouble.*

One was Reason of State, *viz.* to pull me down by oppressing, and to cripple my very naturall power for the future, by defaming me : and perhaps they did even this (if I may so say without vanity) in order, and as a small beginning to pull down the Government it self ; and to punish me in particular for a general evil whereof I was not guilty, and which the Parliament had pardoned in those that were ; The which having been effectually done, I ought not since to have been troubled.

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The second Cause (and that which acted the more moderate) might be that of doing Justice ; So, as that the injured might be repaired out of me, or else might understand they did but dream they were wronged, or know to whom else to seek for reparation : and withal, That such ill Doers as I am represented to be, might be condignly and exemplarily punished.

The Third is to sacrifice me unto particular revenge and spleen, *viz.* of these whom I have Eclipsed, so as they might shine again ; and that such may see my heels tript up by foul play, whom by fair, they could never Out-run.

As to the first end and cause of my being troubled ; It is perfectly answered, and (so far as concerns my Selfe) to my own content.

As to the Second, it had been answered, though it need no answer, if my many Expedients had been accepted, or considered.

And as to the Third, (as I said before) I do not believe that any who can be my Judges, will venture their Honour, Consciences, Credit or Estates, on such a Bottom : Onely I must confess, That
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if Sir *Hierome* and *Worsly* both, should happen to cumber the Upper Bench, like *Minos* and *Radamanth*, upon my case; I should be terribly afraid of what so much conceited ignorance and intoxicating pride might bring upon mee. But I suppose no Revolution that can come; will advance that *Multiloquious* pair of *Monti-Parturists* above the name I now give them, and the place of Under-Speech-Makers to a Committee.

I say, what I have here written is but summary, and indeed but an *Elenchus rerum aliquando probandarum* in that greater defence which God willing I intend. This is but the flashing of my priming powder, I must ram other stuff with powder and shot, into the barrel of my said greater piece; or else I should not think my self secure: Although to defend my self from this Knight, (who like a *St George*) thinks he can pierce any *Dragon*) no harder scales are needful, then what cover this discourse. I have already published three sheets, being a meer brief of proceedings between the Knight and my self, till the the 13th of *July*, that the world being amazed at the noise between

us,

us, might only know what the matter was, As men desire to do, when they hear Murther cried in the streets at midnight. I have also written (as I just now told you) a profest Answer to Sir *Hieromes* Eleven last and greatest Articles, containing the proofs of what is herein but barely alledged, which I may not publish till after my tryal, unlesse God take mee before from that happinesse to the place of greater: which said Apology is the Balsom, wherewith (in such case) I hope to embalm my reputation against Sir *Hieromes* putrid vapours, and will be an ointment which none of his venemous flies dare lick of. A fourth Treatise I have, farr greater then any of these above-mentioned, being an History of the Survey and Distribution of the forfeited Lands in *Ireland*, and withall a Series of my own Services and Sufferings, with reference thereunto, and to that Nation; which work consists chiefly of all Acts of Parliament, Resolves of General Assemblies of the Army, Orders of the Council, Acts of Councils of Warr, Results of Committees, Petitions of Agents, References, Reports and Accompts, &c. relating to
all

all and singular the premisses : all which pieces are I hope intended and fitted close to the matters and things they pretend to handle respectively.

There is another piece of a quite contrary nature, being indeed a Satyre; which though it contain little of seriousness, yet doth it allow nothing of untruth : 'Tis a Gallery wherein you will see the Pictures of my chief Adversaries hang'd up in their proper colours ; 'tis intended for the honest recreation of my ingenious friends.

Sir, you shall see by that Essay how nothing hath provoked mee to lying and railing, with other scurrility unbecoming the candor I pretend to ; I hope 'twill make you laugh, though the occasion hath been matter of mourning to mee. 'Tis my happiness and the fruits of the good conscience I alwaies have kept, that I can

—*ita vertere tristia ludo.*

My Adversaries having thrown down the Government, Lawes, and Governor under which I acted, may oppresse mee too,

—*sed nemo me impune lacessit.*

If I be made a Gnat, I may yet be capable to get into the Lyons Nostrils, and
may

may urge him to beclaw himself before he get me thence: If I am utterly undone by popular Rage, I am not the first, I have received good things, and must be content to take my share of the Evil also. If the Storm of injustice doth last to my utter consuming, I shall admire at the long suffering of God to them that occasion it, and shall say, *How long Lord, holy and true, wilt thou deferre avenging the oppressed?*

Dear Sir, pardon these Excursions; *Nam laceffitius loquor*, which that you may the better do, As I have given you a Brief of what may be said for me, so I shall now give you the like relation of what hath been done against me, *viz.*

After I had given great security for performance of my Survey, I was threatened for *employing raw insufficient Artists*, although never any before went out so well accomplished, so carefully examined, fitted with so exact instruments, directed by such Uniform Rules and clear instructions and under better Checks, whose work was so impartially tryed, by such not only as I my self appointed, but such also as the State appointed, and such as the particular

ricular jealous persons concerned, did themselves appoint, the whole work lying generally above two years under manifold probation. Moreover never was better security taken by Oaths and Bonds, nor never more prudential Cautions used in any former Survey; Insomuch as nothing could be added even by (more nice than wise) Mr. *Worsly* himself, in the following Survey of the adventurers; nor were any Artists admitted by him to work upon that subsequent Undertaking, but such as had been formerly employed on mine.

When time, success, and manifold proofs, as aforesaid, had dissipated the first clamour; There followed another accusing me of returning unprofitable Land for profitable; although,

First, It never appeared that any such thing was ever done, One seventh part of the whole Land having been thrown in for nothing, and as unprofitable.

Secondly, I never altered any Return brought to me, nor never gave private Instructions to that purpose.

Thirdly, I hired my men, according to a way, which took off all kinde of Byas,

from them of falling into that Error, having done my endeavour to prevent the same kind of snare, laid to entrap my self.

Fourthly, The most disputable case relating to this whole point, viz. that of *Kerrey*, was after two moneths daily debate between all the concerned Officers of the Army, concluded, as returned by my Survey; And yet notwithstanding all this I have been threatned to be sued for above an hundred thousand pound as the damage sustained through my means, my adversaries never mentioning them, who have gained that which the Complainants have lost: By which fright, I have been troubled to get great Bail in expectation of so vaste an action, and kept in a continual suspense as to any laudable Undertaking, not being able to dispose of my self, or Estate to any kind of advantage, by reason of these apprehensions begot in my self, and in the minds of others concerning me.

Secondly, Frequent endeavours were used to devert me of the Favour and Trusts I was in under the Lord Deputy, by whispering not only of miscarriages concerning my said Trusts, but of all others
that

that could be conceived possible, and that according to all the Iyes which could be raked up from loose and slanderous Tongues; as also by all that could be collected from my own jocular Expressions, and explorative words, and according to all the wrests and sinister Constructions that could be made either of my words or actions, by dividing and compounding them, as also by comparing a word spoken in earnest now, with another let fly in jest twelve moneths before; as also by abusing the Metaphors and allusions used by me; and in short, by using all kind of Licentiousness to deprave the true meaning of my Actions.

The small success of these projects put some upon tampering with Apostate Pretenders to my friendship, Renegado Servants, Fugitive *Onessimus's*, persons discarded for their own intemperance, Treachery, Laziness, Insufficiency, &c. Some of these are employed about a false and scandalous Libel; This must be intercepted by a too forward Emulator of mine, a Frog that thought by his own swelling, he could make himself bigger than an Ox.

This Libel being intercepted, must be brought as a great Service to the Lord Deputy: He as an impartial Justiciary must communicate it to the Officers of the Army, They must admire his Excellencies publick care: He again must expose me to be winnowed like Wheat; and thus I must like a restless Foot-ball be kickt up and down by the dirty Feet of a discontented multitude, and made subject to the severities of my known adversaries. Whereupon it came to pass, That many violent persons assembled themselves under the name of the Army, propound the seizing of all my Papers, the raising Moneys to prosecute me, and such other courses as for the time wholly discredited me in *England*, and defeated me of an employment Advantagious, wherein I might probably have gained above 1000*l*.

When I was arrived in *Ireland*, in order to obviate the motions of the Army, and had so far proceeded to put them into a way of being satisfied; as that no fault could be found with me by the seven Gentlemen appointed to examine that business: Then were Consultations had
how

how to impeach me in Parliament, where for want of friends and interest, the bold assertions of Enemies might suffice to do me prejudice : In pursuance whereof, Sir *Hierom* being a Member of Parliament, and having made it his business to give ugly Characters of me to other Members, did on the 24th of *March*, 16⁵⁸; before above 400 persons of Honour, representing the Three Nations of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, set me forth as the greatest Monster this Nation had bred, a very beast of Prey, full of fraud and rapine, and one against whom nothing could be too severe, and thus got me commanded over, with allowance of but a bare months time, to answer a general Charge, mentioning neither the time nor place of any fact committed, nor the name of any one person injured.

The complaint made by this storming Knight, was in behalf of the State, the Army, particular Officers and Souldiers, as also Surveyors, notwithstanding he had no Commission so to do from any of them: And for matters done, which had been thoroughly question'd before, but never condemn'd, either by any of the four Courts

of Justice ; The Lord-Deputy and Council, General and Officers, Court Martial, nor by the special Court instituted on purpose for the deciding of such Cases as I was sued upon, And this before any admonition of any kind, There never having been any kind of conference with me about the matters in Question to this day, nor any other Communication of my Charge, but what my Adversaries are necessitated to make.

And all this was done upon so little cause or knowledg which the Knight had, that He upon further consideration, and when he exhibited his latter Articles, decli- four of the chief, and most particular of his first six; as also three the most notorious of the seven Instances he gave in the House after he had been a moneth instructed in the state of his quarrel ; Now the cause of this Knights engaging herein, was verily supposed to be meer Enuy, viz. For that I was admitted to that favour with the Lord Deputy, out of which himself (was for his detected falseness, and for his abused Oathes and Imprecations made to justify the same) Ejected; as also *malice*, for that I took notice of an un-
righteous

righteous Order, which he upon false suggestions procured, being for his arbitrary rejecting of Three thousand Acres of Land fallen to him by Lott, and for his like arbitrary Electing of the same quantity in its stead, a thing never before heard of.

Furthermore, when Summons came to *Dublin*, for my appearance before the Parliament; The Lord Deputy and Council (until I should be acquitted by the said Parliament) denyed to make me any satisfaction for my unspeakable labour in setting out of the forfeited Lands, forbearing also to give me satisfaction for 3796 l. which (as I made it appear) I had been damnified for meddling with that work : Nor would they so much as satisfie me for my Debentures and Reprizals (due unto me in common with other men) and all this upon account of abundant caution onely, they professing themselves sorry that they could not freely do for me what they believed I deserved.

Sir *Hierom*, after I had spoken in the house, in answer to his Articles, replies upon me in the following Speech, the which (because the Knight ever loved to

being Print, and to be heard publicly as a Preacher and Speech-maker) I here insert, with an accompt of the interruptions and interlocutions happening therein, all as near his very words, as I my self and other friends could recollect them.

*Here follows Sir Hieroms Sanky's
Speech.*

Mr. Speaker,

The Pre-
face.

YOU have heard here a long starch (studied Speech, I say a starch studied Speech, M. Speaker ; There has been a great deal of Rhetorique, I say, a great deal of Rhetorique ; But I will prove my Charge, I will make it good, M. Speaker, from the Front to the Rear, Front, Flanck, and Rear, M. Speaker, that I will ; I h'ant much Rhetorick ; But I have my Papers here, I have fetcht 'em here from *Dublin*, here they be in my hand, I have 'em ready, M. Speaker. here be foul things, I will prove 'em, I'le warrant I'le prove 'em, Mr. Speaker. He sayes, M. Speaker, He has not taken Bribes ; Not Bribes ? O strange, really if he h'ant taken Bribes, then he hath taken nothing. Not Bribes ?

He opens
the matter
in general.

Sure

Sure he has lost his Memory ; I thought he would have confest that, if he had as good a Memory as he has Confidence he would confest that, Mr. Speaker ; He must have Confidence, really he wants it, for I have foul things in these Papers here ; Not Bribes, M. Speaker ? Why, there was Lieut. Col. *Flower*, Lieut. Col. *Flower*. M. Speaker, gave him a Bribe : Lieut. Col. *Flower* came to him with an Order for Land, and the Doctor asked him what he would give him, Lieut. Col. *Flower* said, one hundred pounds ; But the Doctor said, Pish, pish, *Flower*, wilt thou give me no more ? Thou shalt give me 100 l. a year, *Flower*, that thou shalt. And so, M. Speaker, Lieut. Col. *Flower* gave him a 100. l. *per annum*, for a Bribe. In my judgement now this was a Bribe; for what was it else, M. Speaker ? And then, M. Speaker, there was Capt. *Sands*, Capt. *Sands* came to him for a Reprizal ; But, said the Doctor, Will you give me your House then ? His House in *Oxman-town*, M. Speaker, next Sir *Robert Me-rediths* there ; Will you give me your House Captain *Sands*, said the Doctor ? Now if this was not a Bribe, 'twas an inducement

And in particular

Here is Sir Hieroms Judgment.

Captain Sands his House described.

• ducement to a Bribe : So Capt. *Sands* was glad to give him his house in *Oxmantown* that hee bought of Adjutant Gen. *Allen*, and to make a Writing for it : But afterwards Capt. *Sands* would have had his Writing again, and the Doctor would not give it him ; so they fell to struggling, and Capt. *Sands* was glad to tear the Writing all to pieces. I say, Mr Speaker, this was an Inducement to a Bribe : But I have fouler things in my Papers here that I brought from *Dublin* ; I say from *Dublin*, Mr Speaker :

Whilst hee went on at this rate, the House fell a talking one with another ; till at length one, who had some other business to move, desired that the Gentleman might bring in his Charge in writing. But another answered, that the Gentleman had his Papers in his hand, and that all was in writing already. Another moved, hee might have time allowed him to understand his Papers. Another, fearing when Sir *Hierome* had done, that something of an ill nature would be moved, desired that Sir *Hierome* might proceed, this Motion seemed to Sir *Hierome* like *Assuerus* his holding out the Golden Scepter

pter to *Esther* ; whereat hee suddenly rose up again, and said,

Why then Mr Speaker, there's Capt. *Winkworth* : Capt. *Winkworth* came with *Sir Hierom* an Order for the Liberties of *Limrick* ; but proceeds. said the Doctor, Capt. Will you sell? Will you sell ? No, said the Captain, 'tis the price of my Blood. Then said the Doctor, 'tis bravely said ; why then, my Noble Captain, the Liberties of *Limrick* are meat for your Masters, meaning the Lord Deputy. Now, Mr Speaker, who dishonours my Lord Deputy, the Doctor or I ? in my judgement now, the Doctor does. Then, Mr Speaker, comes Lieut. Col. *Brayfield* for Land : but the Doctor asked whether hee would sell ? and hee said, no. Then said the Doctor, Little man, little man, there's Land for you beyond the moon : I have more yet, Mr Speaker ; there be fouler things yet ; this is but half.

: Hereabouts interposes another ; saying, Mr Speaker, I wonder you so much forget your self, as to hearken to private Quarrels, and neglect the publick. Another, who himself used to speak like *Sir Hierome*, and loved such discourse, desired the

A further proof of *Sir Hieroms* Judgment.

the Gentleman might proceed. Sir *Hierome* upon that starts up again, and said,

Sir *Hierom*
speaks a-
gain.

Mr Speaker, I must speak ; for I have foul things : Why there's *Balleboy*, the Barony of *Balleboy*, Mr Speaker. The Doctor has 7000. acres in the Barony of *Balleboy* that hee has no right to ; and then there's the odd pence, hee has taken them all to make his Debt swell ; hee has 18000. acres, and his Debentures come to but about 5000. acres ; for our Debentures, Mr Speaker, come many times to 5^s 2^d : hee takes the two pence to himself, and payes only 5^s. Then there's another thing, Mr Speaker ; I have it here in my Papers, and that's *Straffords* Survey. The Doctor gives in a Duplicate of *Straffords* Survey, which never cost him 20 l: and receives 1100 l. for it. These be foul things.

Here another moved again, that hee might put his Charge in writing, and that the House might proceed to the business of the day ; which Motion (the House being now weary in expecting some material thing) was seconded, and a weeks time allowed Sir *Hierome* to put his Charge in writing.

Whereupon

Whereupon the Knight was so moved and disordered, as also with the operation which mine and his own Speech had upon the House, that hee absented himself ever afterwards, endeavoring the dissolution thereof, upon no other visible ground (besides somewhat of his own natural giddiness) then out of fear of being convicted and punished for the Calumnies & aspersions cast upon mee: I say upon no other visible ground ; forasmuch as this Knight, by his several Sermons, Protestations and Addresses (as well those drawn as those subscribed by himself) appeared forward and earnest for a Single Person, (without being averse to Kingship it self, as Major *Low* was very sensible of) and even for the Person of *Richard* late Lord Protector, whom hee preached up to have double the portion of his Fathers spirit, notwithstanding his said Father (in the Address by himself penned) be stiled the Chariot and Horsemen of *Israel*. And as auxiliary arguments to what is here alledged, it is to be noted, that this Knight, a little after hee turned Anabaptist, did, to the offence of his Church, appear in Scarlet like a Doctor at *Dublin*,

Dublin; was busie in the most superstitious Ceremonies (if any such be) performed at the Enstalmment of a Chancellor, sticking at nothing that might make him or at least make him seem) something; witness also his late being for & against the Protector, for & against the present Parliament, all within a small space; he being one of the first Recanters of the Apostacy from the said Long Parliament, and the very first that returned to the same again.

Moreover, when the Parliament was dissolved, *April 1659.* and that I (after many daies waiting to attend the Knights further Motions) returned into *Ireland.* The Knight used means to have mee stopt under the notion of an Incendiary; and being arrived in *Ireland,* to have mee sent back as a Prisoner; and failing of that, to have mee suspended my attending as Clerk of the Council, and forbidden to come near the Lord Lieutenants person: In the mean time, hee and his Complices begetting upon all persons in Authority in *England* the most odious and prejudicial Characters they possibly could.

Furthermore, Sir *Hierome* sends for *Worsly* out of the Queens County in *Ireland,*

land, furnishes him with Money to come over into *England*, where together they frame eleven Articles full of untruths, malicious and bitter Expressions, impugning that to me wherein I never had any hand, Accusing me of matters never done at all, Heaping the faults of all both inferior and superior Ministers on my self, Taxing me for perswading, but not them for acting in or consenting unto sundry supposed irregularities, pleading for persons that never complained, and putting in for Crimes committed by me, what I complained of to others, as matter of damage to my self, taxing me with contempt of those Authorities, which at the time of exhibiting his Articles, he durst not say were lawful; Nor other then usurpations: and for transgressing Lawes which himself then pretended to be lookt upon but as waste Paper; The which Articles he stole into the House without reading, and contrary to his promise made to me, with an ugly intention to deprive me of such benefit, as the Act of Indemnity might have afforded me in case I had wanted it: He gets these Articles referred into *Ireland*, where he had packt

packt the Cards wherewith I was to play for my All ; although the tryal of those his Articles could at that juncture be no where so well made as in *England*; yet never delivers his Articles, or order of reference to the Commissioners in *Ireland*, but keeps me three moneths in a languishing and waiting condition to hear from them ; Nevertheless when he heard I was otherwise engaged, he distracts and decomposes my affairs with a false alarm of his own making insolently writing to me, that I must prepare for an hearing, still breaking promise with me in every Circumstance of his actings:

So as you see, Sir, That I have been often and vehemently assaulted by this Knight whom I never justly provoked, under colour of righting them who never complained nor desired his Patronage; That I have often been questioned for my Lands and Free-holds ; Nay, for my Life, Limbs, and Liberties, (as by this crackling Knights *Rodomontado's* one would think) out of the ordinary Courts of Justice upon Articles and Libels, contrary to the known Lawes of the Land; I have been twice impeached in Parliament,

ment, without having been convicted, or so much as reprov'd elsewhere, or even admonish'd by them that accus'd me: Have been distract'd with Articles, sometimes of one nature, sometimes of another. Sometimes I am to be try'd in *Ireland*, another time in *England*, and then in *Ireland* again, even where my Adversaries think they are strongest; all Corners of *Ireland* have been raked for Dirt against me; all discontents fomented, cast their'd servants tamper'd withall, indigent persons tempted, and enter'd into the States pay civil or military, to support them in the work of persecuting me, False and reproachful rumours rais'd; All in authority prepossess'd, and labour'd with false suggestions, just and satisfactory Expedients for peace reject'd without any cause shewn, My dearly earned wages withheld: The satisfaction of my other Debts not answer'd, My Employment as Physician (wherein I was never said to have offended) taken from me, my good name universally aspers'd, my selfe and affaires kept in suspence, and disabled for any progress of advantage.

And thus you have now also the minutes

minutes of my Sufferings, though but a *è millibus unum*; which if you compare with my above mentioned Charge and Answers, you may perhaps wonder how such fruits could grow upon such a Tree, and indeed so should I my self, did I believe they did so: which because I do not, I shall in the ensuing part of this trouble, I give you, propose some other conjectures as to the true and very cause of this my unhappiness.

For Examples, a wicked Chyrurgion that would out of evil design exhaust his Patients vital Blood, and yet not be seen to intend or permit it, needs but find out some small Wen, Wart, or Kernel, for the extirpation whereof some incision is necessary; For then he can so perform such an Incision as may in seeming to cure that Kernel, destroy the whole: There was something in me inconsistent with the interests of some designs and persons; The removall of me was not *eo nomine*, to be avowed and owned; wherefore the business was but to find out some Kernels about me, and to administer the Cure by Incision upon some Artery: The which operation might be so performed,
and

and by such hands as to answer Ends, &c. I have hitherto described the Kernels, Warts and Wens, found or pretended to be about me, which unless they were grown to excessive numbers and extensions, could never have been offensive. I now come to the Diagnosis of that other subtle Intemperies and malignity pretended to be in my blood, Spittle, and Bowels, The cure whereof was the true reason of those bloody afore-mentioned Operations made upon the afore-mentioned most contemptible, and but pretended Excrescencies.

And first I must tell you, that the *Minera Morbi* was not the gain which might accrew to the Army hereby (the which with some other of the Undermentioned purposes have been pretended, as the true ends of this Warre, to them, who saw through the vanity of the severall Articles above specified.) For although *M. Worsly's* wisdom hath put in the cheat of almost 15000 acres in his first Article, and then of 3000 acres gotten by redeeming of Incumberances in his second, and then the taking of many thousand acres more, gained by Equalizations in the third,

and the being paid 2665 l. twice more than was due, *viz.* thrice in all, with the 516. l. forgery, is but all one and the same thing, *viz.* a Question 'about the *modus* of my being satisfied about 3000. l. in Debenture, not worth a thousand in ready money, and which I have often offered to accept in any *modus* allowed unto any others. However, this Signior *Puntarvulo's* two conspicuous Qualities of affected, Magnificence and Gravity, have magnified and aggravated the business, and have exposed it to publick view through the same Microscopes, in which he uses to shew the Dust of his own glory, and the small Mites of his own abilities, to the credulous little crew of his followers and Disciples: reckoning those acres as the yong Sophister did to the Farmer his Father, whereby he would prove that three Egges were six, because 1 2 and 3 pronounced, in telling those three Egges, added together made six. I say 'tis not the gain of these few frivolously controverted acres, that put them on these proceedings: For I believe they have already lost the Army above 20000 l. by what is already done, and that even
 since

since I offered to give them the utmost of what they would have (it being better for me to be satisfied in their, then in my own way) and I believe 'twill cost a great many Inconveniencies more, before some persons shall reach the Ends they intend:

2ly, It is not to force me to give up a full and perfect accompt of every Debenture that hath been satisfied, and of every acre that hath been disposed of; For that I urged them long ago to take: But as to this; when they had no other shift, against receiving it, they pretended their inability to buy Parchment, &c. wherewith to write the said accompt, making little reckoning of what had been substantially and sufficiently done to that same purpose to their hands: For when they earnestly called for it, they thought it neither had, nor could have been done:

3ly, 'Twas not the getting Satisfaction, for a certain two shillings in the pound, reserved for that purpose out of the dubious Lands; That also having been proffered them before; and all things ever since *August 1657.* having been punctually ready to that end, and themselves

continually called upon for their concurrence to go about it; without whom I always told them, I would never meddle.

4. 'Twas not the want of the rest of their satisfaction, (so far as the whole security will extend) for no man laboured more in that then my self, both with the Adventurers in *London*, and otherwise ; Nor so much prepared and promoted that business as my self ; for 'twas my own just interest so to do ; which argument I here insert, because to some, no other is credible.

5ly, 'Twas not to bring the Commissioners to account ; for which of them was Questioned but my self, even for such things which they onely did?

6ly, 'Twas not to see who had unjust satisfaction ; For then some friends would have been found satisfied, unto whom the Laws allow none; some to have their full, when others had but half: Some for postponed services, to have been placed in the most preferred Counties ; some to have choice before others had Lots ; many to have twenty times richer satisfactions then others upon equal grounds ; some to have had liberty to reject at pleasure, what
 God

God had predetermined for their Lot, and to elect at their pleasure what themselves thought fit in lieu of such their Lot; Some Lands were with-held from Survey, because in our friends possession; Others of the same nature being exposed to it, *Cum multis aliis*; which I take no pleasure to Enumerate, until I am lawfully called thereunto; I say it was not for any of these specious Reasons, although these were those fair pretences upon which the honest Army in general was brought to fight against my poor self: These were the invisible Knives wherewith Designers did cut out the very Kidneys of the well-meaning Souldiers, and made them skream out for Justice against they knew not whom, nor for what.

Whereas indeed and in truth, the business was a private design of a very few persons, *viz.* of some to asperse the Lord Lieutenant as a Countenancer of most monstrous male-administrations in his respects to me, and to be revenged of him, because he did not cocker those *Diotrephesses* in all their wanton Lulls, and because he took warning by other Mens mischiefs, not to be betrayed by Sir

Hierome Crocodiles menial tears.

aly, 'Twas to remove me wholly out of the Land ; as standing Sentinel at the Crois wayes and Avenues, by which all the severall Confederats must pass to their good things, but could not without being too strictly examined. Forasmuch as my being Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant Clerk of the Councell, and the most doing Commissioner about the dispose of Lands, was a very great hinderance to many precious men, though not as to any business they durst propound or appear in, but as to the very making of Propositions or suggestions, cunningly framed to wind in their own Ends. These having to meet in their way with one, who feared no Syngogue-Censures, was not to be mollified with warm Entertainments, not to be cajo'ed with Complements ; Not dazzled with tinsell Arguments ; nor easily to be wrought out of favour with Whispers, and with subtle Intinuations of all manner of faults, which faults the Trepanners and Woodcock-catchers would never make more evident then by saying such and such persuasions were upon the Spirits of such and such, and that such and such were

were offended, &c. all which did such & such no good, till such and such pulled down the whole frame on their heads, wherein I was but a pin, not having to this day cleared their own shoulders, Legs and Arms from the heavy Beams, Rafters, and Rubbish, which is thereby fallen upon them.

3ly. The accusing and so disabling of me for publique administrations, was a design of the Sectarian party, because I affectionately promoted the Lord Lieutenants interest as my own particular friend, and not as their Enemy, and as a good man and a lover of good men of all judgments, and not as being averse to be ridden and engrossed by any one party. This mistake of theirs arising from that his Lordship at the beginning of his Government, was by the indiscretion, ambition, and revenge of some *Phactions* who rode with him in his Chariot, perswaded into a too hasty levelling of that peoples Domination, with that of other Mens. I say, my being so careful for the said Lords personal Concernment, made them think I was an Engine in all that hapned amiss to them, and the Instrument hid in a Handkercher

kercher which did draw out their Teeth, whereas I was (as I profess my self to be) unconcerned in all the unnecessary and sinister wrangles and jangles of the Churches. Nor had that party any reason to think otherwise, for to them I had always been as equally civil and serviceable (as well in my publique as private capacity) as unto any others: Nor had I meddled (as I verily believe) with any of the said Lords affairs at all, had not some of them too rashly and undeservedly charged me with acting against them, as out of their great jealousy they did, thinking me like

Vid. Expl. the generality of a *Religion-Traders* so narrow as to have no other way of thriving, then by driving off factions, which by my constant Practises and Protestations they might have seen I contemned; I say, whether the Sectarian Interest thought I had or would injure them, or at least stood in the way of their good, &c. I know not, but it is evident for the following Reasons, that they (God forgive them) have contributed much to my troubles.

For 1. Sir *Hierome Sankey* is an Anabaptist. *I. M.* who hath so often endeavoured

voured to supplant me in my Employments ; and the intimate Confederate of the Grand Libellers was the same. Major *Ormsby*, my most bitter and implacable Foe, was also of that profession. Col. *Lawrence*, whom in Conscience and sincerity, I opposed in a Suit of his for Lands, was the same. *Sands* and *Winckworth* mentioned & conjured up by Sir *Hierom* in the Parliament, all the same. *Lewis Smith*, that busie Bee, or rather Wasp, of a Surveyor was the same ; M. *Alden* the Solicitor of the cause, the same. As for M. *Worsly*, I have known him so many things, and so apt to be any thing that will make him great ; That I shall describe his Religion no further then by referring you to the Preface before his Folio Pamphlet, intituled in very big Letters, *The Advocate*. That frippery and Longlane of threedbare notions concerning Trade. I could name many others as Sectaries at large, which I omit as not able to name their Sect in particular ; onely *Flower* was no Anabaptist, because of his too loose Conversation for any Church at all ; wherefore they made him a hewer of Wood for the Work.

In confirmation of this truth, I further
 ther

ther tell you, That Sir *Charles Coot* satisfi-
ed several Members of Parliament to the
same effect, and therefore refused to med-
dle in the business, though woed by *San-
key* unto it, although whilst he was under
mistakes, he could be as angry with me as
another.

Lastly, For further proof hereof be
pleased to note, that Sir *John King*, Col.
Redman, and Captain *Godfrey*, and many
others not of that party had with respect
to their bad satisfactions much more rea-
son to complain then any of these, had
not their Honour, Reason, and Moderati-
on convinced them that their suffering
was their own misfortunes not my miscar-
riage. The last of which three persons
had the saddest satisfaction, and the most
unworthy his merits imaginable, besides
his other mishaps, being left in the lurch
by his own dear Colonel, Sir *Hierome*,
who took *Lismalin-park* for being the
said Capt. *Godfreys* and others Agent, to
do nothing but for himselfe.

But by the way, Sir, I would not have
you think that I conceive these Gentle-
mens, (I mean those called Anabaptists,)
their Opinions concerning Baptisme or o-
ther

ther Speculations (*viz.* Their preferring dipping before sprinkling as to the Outward Sign, or years of discretion before infancy, as to the time of administering that Ordinance) to be the cause of this their distating me, no more then I believe, That 'tis some secret contrariety in the nature of Wool and Leather, which makes the Clothiers and Weavers, Tuckers and Taylors in a Town I know, so spiteful against the Tanners, Curriers, Shooemakers, and Glovers of the same, and that the one are against the other in all matches for Foot-ball, Wrestling, Quaits, Nine-pins, &c. But rather there being the Seeds of discord and contention sown in the very nature of Man since his fall, I think that their own depraved nature (such as is in all other men) was the cause of what they did. These several Opinions and Professions in Religion, being no other then the Marks and Ensigns of the disagreeing parties, rather then the true causes of their disagreement, even as the above-mentioned several materials of Workman-ship were. Or as speaking different Languages, bearing several names, living on several sides
of

of the same River or Mountain is. Or lastly, as the wearing Ribbon of several Colours, usually hath been ; For Jewes, Christians, and Mahumetans, notwithstanding their vast difference, do not make so much noise and squabble as the subdivided Sectaries do, their animosities being so much the greater, by how much their differences are smaller : Upon which grounds, some (with too much truth, as well as too much looseness) have pronounced that gathering of Churches may be termed lifting of Souldiers.

I say moreover as a further excuse for my misguided Prosecutors the Anabaptists, That 'twas not as Anabaptists that they have so often in this kind troubled the State, themselves, their Neighbours, and Me : But as Separatists from another form, in more visible repute and vogue, in which sense I conceive that even Cathedrall Protestants were hretofore as much, and no otherwise troublesome to the flourishing Papists, and so will the Quaker be to the Anabaptists themselves. Besides, whoever departs from a commonly received Religion otherwise then out of Sequacity, and for Ends, must be of a jealous

ious discontented, and withall of a busie inquisitive temper, the which will carry him to question and scruple every other thing as well as the *Creed* of his Country: Which habit of rumaging and unravelling, being but in a few Confederate, and often meeting persons, will find work enough for ten times as many in number of such, who lazily believe as the Church believes, never prying into the Prerogatives, nor scanning the Commands, either of their Civil or Ecclesiastial Magistrates: Conform to this my Opinion, I have known the busie bolting out of new innocent Dogma's in Philosophy, discountenanced by authority, least the same Itch should grow to a scab in the Religion and policy of the place.

Now to apply the whole, I say, that the Melancholy jealous discontented and active Spirits, common to all Sectaries, hath been the reason why those in *Ireland*, do as well find fault with the administration of the *Survey*, as the *Sacraments*; and with the *distributing of Land*, as well as *dividing the Word*, carrying them as fiercely to pull down *Dr. Petty* as the Protector or the Priests.

Sir;

Sir, This kind of Reasoning lightens my Calamity, and keeps me (as you see) as much from railing and ranting, whilst I discourse of my own Enemies and wrongs, as I should be, when I but enquire into the causes of Thunder and Lightning, or of diseases in the Body.

Thirdly, some who would not be wanting to themselves (as they commonly term it) when they saw their unreasonable demands crost at the Councell (and that the suggestions wherewith they armed or rather abused their friends, Members of the same, were blown away into vapour) became angry, and beginning passionately to cry out, *Nolumus hunc Regnare*, took the same course that the wicked Husbandmen did, who when they had beaten their Landlords servants, thought fit to kill his Son too, that the Inheritance might be theirs, imagining that if any could convict me of some notorious misdemeanours or male-administrations, that then they should each of them presently ascend to that reputation and employment wherein they had observed me.

Now to enable themselves for the business ; They first framed Chancery Bills of
most

most imaginary Crimes, that I, to refute them, might be forced to deliver them the Keyes of the whole Science which I had singularly studied, And not to fail of their Ends (knowing how much I scorned to shun the light) they fell a craving of my private Schemes, Draughts, Memorandums, &c, and got Orders from the Parliament to rumage all Offices in Order to their design. Moreover, Sir *Hierome* did most valiantly move the same day, that his famous Sagacity was baffled in the House of Parliament, to have all the old Papers, whereupon the Surveyors were wont to try their Pens delivered into his custody, ignorantly & impudently affirming, That by the Papers, which then were, or might have been long before under Tarts, the Souldiers held their Land, as their onely evidence. Now the House to be rid of him, after they had tryed (by interrupting and down-right jeering him) to stop his mouth, did grant an Order; viz: That the Papers he spoke of (himselfe not knowing what he meant) should be disposed of by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of *Ireland* according to Law; The which put the Knight to a very hasty Execution

cution of the said New-nothing Order: He fore-knowing that both the said Lord Lieut. and Council, as also the Law, were to be suddenly thrown down: The doing whereof he diligently plyed, never appearing more in the Houle, but cooperating with them thence-forward, who the next day put a period to the whole Government. In the mean time Sir *Hierome* did not onely strut himself, with this Cocks Feather in his Cap, But his man also, *alias*, his Squire *Sancho*, (as 'tis thought by *Don Hieronimo's* own Order) did publish the fame of this Knights Achievements; For when any man asked him what newes, (expecting in answer an accompt of the most notable Revo'utions then in motion;) He onely answered; *My Master has the Papers*, as if the above mentioned insignificant Order, not for, but concerning the said Papers, had been like the delivery of *Hull* or *Portsmouth*. In brief, so famous were the transactions concerning these Papers, that an exact delineation of the whole in Ginger-bread, is fit to be made, as memorials to Sir *Hieroms* Children of their Fathers wisdom.

Sir,

Sir, I beg your pardon for thus mingling, this Satyrical excursion, with that serious Narration which I onely intended at this time; But I will forbear now, for you shall have enough of this hereafter, when by the Quadrant of my future usage, I shall have measured the latitude I am to take in that way.

Wherefore not further to digress, nor to accumulate more Arguments, I take for proved, that the end of some was to wrench the power of distributing the Land out of my hands, and to transfer it into their own; Onely adding, that I wish they had done it some years before, and wonder why they should pull out that tooth with so much cruelty, whose aking a drop of water could have eased, but perhaps they thought I would hold it as fast, as they desired it earnestly, measuring me by themselves, who knew a better way to improve that power then ever I had thought of.

Another cause of my incumbent vexation is, Sir *Hierom Sanky's* Ambition and desire to raise himself, though by the ruine of me; which ambition of his is also of that nature, that I charitably be-

lieve, if he could have made himself more considerable in defending, then in impugning me, he would have starcht as stiffe Arguments in the Parliament to that purpose, as he unhumanely did the 24th. of *March* to the contrary. 'Tis true, he pretends publick service; But who joynd with him? who gave him Commission? who seconded him? but such in whom he begat ugly and false apprehensions concerning me, in relation to their own concerns.

The seven pretending Authority from the Army to inspect me, forswore their knowledge of his assaults. He sayes he did the exploit in order to do justice; But is he just, that by false suggestions can sue to reject a satisfaction by Lot, and to elect another in lieu of it? Who can in *September* give God-like acclamations to *Richard* Lord Protector and his Government; and yet in *April* following pull both down? Who can in *May* cry God and the Parliament mercy for interrupting them; and in *September* following, be the first that framed a Petition, which occasioned their second disturbance.

I mention these things, because they
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are either already publickly known, or proveable upon the place, Otherwise I could have inserted his unhandſome dealing with his poor Souldiers about *Lifmalin Parke*, his trinckling with the Surveyors in *Tipperary*, and *Meath*, and the Articles which he answered by denying thoſe of his Faith: I ſay, I omit theſe things, becauſe I intend to handle them & him in the more ſuitable ſtile of my intended *Satir*; Beſides, it could not be juſt, nor ſo much as Chriſtian, to complain to the whole Church (much leſs to rail in a Parliament) againſt a Brother, with whom he had not firſt dealt more privately, and pretend monſtrous matters at a time when (though they might be very monſtrous and many indeed) he knew nothing of them;

No, as I ſaid before, 'twas his bare ambition; hee would be The man that ſhould puniſh the great Malefactor, The Burcher that ſhould bring the mad Bull to the Ring, The *St George* that muſt kill the Dragon. His being then lately Knighted, crackt his brittle brain, and inſpired him with fury to fight with any thing, for the ſake of his dear *Dulcinea*,

Vain-glory. His heautontoreumenous mighty Magnanimity was not satisfied with picking up Petitions in the Castle-yard at *Dublin*, and preferring them to the Secretaries men. No, he would over into *Ireland* to fetch Papers against *Pet. 17*, and (like the * *Eunuch*) read them in the Parliament, before hee understood them. Hee was not satisfied with whispering nothing in some bodies ear, as hee used to do when my Lord Deputy rode a hunting, but hee would go bawle in a Parliament: Hee would not be confined to shew his admirable Obstreperosity in a Committee only, but his lungs and winde too in the great Assembly at *Westminster*. Ambition was the work and error of this Errant Knight, and contempt must be his wages; hee that would be so immeritoriously famous, must be made so by being rendred ridiculous; *nam in quo quis peccat, in eodem punietur.*

Now, to shew that 'tis no new thing for Sir *Hierome* to feed his ambitious humour, by attempting great difficulties, or rather by fancying and creating such in his imagination, throwing down the Castles of Cards which himself sets up, I shall

shall for your diversion insert a most true story, whereof there are many witnesses, and such who have often refreshed their memories concerning the matter, by the Entertainments they have made to their friends with it.

One Mr *Wadman*, being in a fit of melancholy, reflecting upon the death of his wife, was visited by Sir *Hierome*; who taking notice of some odd expressions, did by and by fancy that the said *Wadman* was *possess'd*; that is, (to speak in the language of Sir *Hieromes* Order) *enchanted*. Hereupon Sir *Hierome* (as a Knight that had discovered an excellent adventure) would needs undertake to cast out the Diel; which, when hee was doing, at the end of every period in the course of his Conjurations, hee would ask Mr *Wadman* how hee did? who alwaies answered with a sigh, *All one*: Inasmuch as at length, Sir *Hierome* being weary of his vain Exorcismes, was fain to say, that *Wadmans* Diel was of that sort which required Fasting aswel as Prayer to expell it: Whereupon, the Spectators observing how plentifully Sir *Hierome* had eaten and tyled that evening, did easily con-

ceive the cause, why the Divil did not stir. Soon after, Sir *Hierome* the Exorcist came againe, more duely prepared by fasting, &c. having eaten but three eggs and a proportion of cawdle, rather to clear his pipes then otherwise ; but then hee found the Divil departed: Mr *Wadman* having been let blood in the mean time.

'Tis believed, that Sir *Hierome* ventured upon this imaginary Divil, upon the successe, I have often heard him say, he had against the walking Spirit named, *Tuggin*, between whom and himself, there were great bickerings, when Sir *Hierome* was Curate and read the Common Prayer.

Another reason why I must be prosecuted is, to vindicate Sir *Hierome*, and to shew at least that there was *probabilis causa litigandi*, ; the which, although there had been, yet hee (poor Spunge !) knew it not ; nor ought any such *causa litigandi* to be made use of, as *causa rixandi*, *debauchandi*, *vociferandi*, &c. All which extravagancies the Knights own blind zeal or the muffled designs of others lead him into. I say, when this Cat Sir *Hierome*, had burnt his paw, by reaching the Apes Chestnuts out of the hot Embers,

Worsly

Worsly out of pity resumes his primitive trade to plaister him, wherein also others joyn, that they might by some means or other save themselves from being publickly laugh'd at, and to perswade the world that they could not be outwitted by Doctor *Petty*: the latter of which, they indeed needed not to have troubled themselves withall, Doctor *Petty* having been alwaies forward to do them right, as to the point of their wits; though as for the latter, *viz.* being laugh'd at, hee knows not how to help them, unless the Judicatory they intend to set up be grossly partial; which if it be, then indeed they may escape being laugh'd at for the present, but in lieu of it, be censur'd as Calumniators by all indifferent Spectators, and yet be laugh'd at too, into the bargain hereafter, *viz.* at the next more impartial hearing of the business.

Time was, that Sir *Jerome* was so vain as to speak seriously of erecting my Statue; 'tis therefore but just I should hereafter draw his picture: In order whereunto what is occasionally said here and there in this discourse of him, is but priming the Cloth and grinding the colours for that purpose.

I have

I have hitherto set forth the several matters, as well those whereof I have been accused and not condemned, as those for which I am condemned without having been so much as accused, as *they relate to the designing and concerned parties*. I now come to give my own Conjectures of the true cause of the more popular Envy and *Odium* I fell under, Whether those causes have been, either my inevitable misfortunes or indiscreet miscarriages, and that with reference to the *Multitude*, consisting of all parties and factions together.

My first Enemies were the Surveyors employed before my undertaking, among whom *Mr. Worley* was chief (in whom my refusal some time before to lend him the monies I my self had present use for; and that to maintain a greater pomp and splendor then became his estate and condition, was the first seed of his Enmity, which seed was much virtuated and cherished by the Eclipse which my undertaking threatened to his pretences of skill in the Conduct of the Survey.) These Surveyors (with their said General) did labour by all means to supplant me, traduce me and my Instruments, to beget false Opinions
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of us in the minds of the Army, *viz.* to persuade them that my instruments were ignorant, Drunkards, careless, and interested to wrong the Army ; That the work would never be done, but especially that I had couzened them all in the Contract they had made with me, and (which was most intolerable) that in stead of my thanks and good endeavours to serve the Army, I laughed at their folly and easiness to be over-reached by me, and that I boasted of my power to abuse even the L. Deputy and Council in the same manner.

Secondly, The infinite difficulty and indeed impossibility of making certain and regular distinctions between profitable and unprofitable Lands, and the defect of the very Law in this particular was a very operative cause of the Clamours I endured ; for by occasion hereof, men that had Lots intrinsically good, would call them unprofitable, in case such their Lots yielded much less profit then their Neighbours ; and if themselves (for example) had one hundred acres of Land yielding but two shillings *per* acre, they would term them unprofitable, if the rest of their Lot (being perhaps one thousand acres) were worth

worth five or six shillings *per acre*, merely for the great difference between the one and the other. Moreover the *Ulster* and *Leinster* Agents (to augment the *Quota*, or proportion of their own Satisfaction on rich Baronies) their contending to have the disputeable, and but part profitable Land of *Kerrey* put upon the *Munster* men, for wholly profitable and payable; was the chief cause of an incurable Clamour upon me, who was so far from contributing anything to that grievance of the Armies, that I did what in me lay to prevent it, and ever bore my Testimony against it:

Thirdly, When men saw (in the first three moneths of my managing the Survey) how I had facilitated and regulated the whole Art, that I had divided the whole practise into several parts, and committed each to such Actors as were respectively most fit for it, how I provided a double proportion of Workmen and Instruments to prevent emergent hinderances, and had the examination performed under my own Eye, by Persons who daily eat and drank with me, and how I contracted with most of my Instruments by
that

that most impartial, just, and never before thought of way, of the *Mile in length*, and not by the *thousand acres* of superficial Content; I say when men saw, how by a little better contrivance and method, and a little more diligence and assiduity I was like to perform my undertaking, and to gain more for my work *pro rata* than the *Vulgus* of ignorant, immethodical, loytering, disunited, emulating and contentious Surveyors (especially the vastness of the work being considered) could ever do. Moreover when Mr. *Worsly* himself (who traded only in slights to become suddenly rich, as by the *Universal Medicine, Making of Gold, Sowing of Salt-Peter, Universal Trade, Taking great Farms, &c.*) saw a fair opportunity taken out of his hands; and that all his Mountain-bellied Conceptions ended only in abortive Mice, when also several Officers who had been always Favourites to the Governments, and had mighty friends to back them, saw there was a design of profit which themselves had missed; And when some of the Souldiers reflecting upon their long Services in the Army, hard Duties, their Wounds and Maims, Considered, they had

not

not made near the advantage which a Stranger, Sedentary Schollar, and a very young Man was like to make even by a slight; And lastly, when those that called themselves the old Surveyors, were unmasked, and the world let to see, that what those formal Glorioso's cryed up for a mystery, was nothing beyond the reach of a mean capacity within a few moneths time: Then all those several persons set themselves to throw blocks in my way, and to hang clogs at my heels, whereby to make my Merits and Fortunes no more considerable then their own.

4ly, I was constrained to collect by driblets, from above five hundred particular persons belonging to the Army, the Monys which I was to receive intire from the State; by which means many Controversies arose, even upon that; And from those Controversies we commonly fell into unpleasant, thredbare wrangles: about *profitable and unprofitable Land*, (all contentious discourse still ending in that) And consequently into many other matters, which wid^dned the Breaches, first made. Upon occasion whereof, hapned also many smart jeers and reparties, all tending

tending to the same unhappy purposes of drawing Odiums and Envy upon my self.

sly, My Experience arising from the management of the Survey, brought me to be one of the Commissioners for setting out Lands to the Army. That employment to be one of the Clerks of the Councill (the one third part of the business of that Office, during my Employment in it, consisting of Orders, References, &c. concerning Lands, The Niceties whereof were not obvious to every man, how able otherwise soever he might be. All these Employments together, gave me the opportunity, to let the Lord Deputy see, I was (in a time of great scarcity) able to serve him as Secretary. The which plurality of Offices multiplied Envy almost from every Body, especially such as wanted Employments, such as being conscious of their own weakness feared to be supplanted, and from such who thought themselves fitter and worthier of what was cast upon me; The which Envy (especially I having arrived at those promotions from small and unlikely beginnings) made all men watch my trippings (which probably

bly they thought would be great and numerous, by reason of the distractions and temptations which so much business and faction might occasion,) The multiplicity of business, and that of several Kinds, as also my preferring the Lord Deputies work before any other mans (having more of it upon my care than the world might take notice of) was the cause why I could not so well as I ought, keep my promises of time and place, with the particular persons I had to do with; wherein being forced to fail often, and that with considerable persons; I became obnoxious to their displeasure, insomuch as to provoke them sometimes in heat, and sometimes otherwise, to speak discontentedly of me.

6ly, Having succeeded in two or three considerable matters, I was thereupon accounted of far more design and knowledge than really I either was or could be, and withall thought (by the more vain and credulous part of the People) to have great Intelligence, and other means to work my Ends, whatsoever they might be. The which persuasion (among other Inconveniencies wrought this effect, *viz.*
That

That whoever had at any time spoken ill of me, and had withall suffered any cross or disappointment in any of the Offices I had to do withal, would by and by conclude, That such his cross was a revenge of mine for his misbehaviour towards me, whereas probably I never heard or dreamt either of such his fault or punishment.

Another cause of the popular rage against me was, My strictness, and perhaps too abundant Caution in the administration of my Duty, The which proceeded from the disposition I observed in all that envied my precedent successes, to catch me tripping, baiting hooks to entangle me. As for example, they would send some poor impotent wretch with a small Debenture of about forty shillings, begging for Gods sake to have it satisfied with some advantage and favour upon the account of the smallness of the summe, and the distress of the suitor; The Trepanners designing that if the Fish had bitten, to demand the like satisfaction for some other Debenture of 500 l: of their own, in pursuance of the aforementioned Precedent, Which if we had denyed, alleadging the above mentioned motives, for the cause of

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our former Deviation, They resolv'd forthwith to cry out [*Arbitrary Power!*] *Who made you Chancellors, &c.* But God, who bids us not to regard the cause of the poor, in judgement with-held me from being charitable out of that which was not my own, and sacrificing to him what cost me nought: Whereat some of my fellow Commissioners wondered, and out of tenderness were offended. But God put it further into my heart, to silence them likewise, by giving the poor wretch some piece of Money, and leaving it to them to commiserate him in the like manner (against whom they thought me so hard-hearted,) which they have often done, upon such my example.

The other Reason of my severity, was the backwardness of my Partners to act, and the reputation I had upon that account to do all my self, which was to me a ground to be as careful as if I had certainly fore-seen what is since come to pass, *viz.* That I must answer for all:

7ly, Surmises and Clamours being thus multiplied, I became the Robin-good-fellow and *Oberon* of the whole Country. For as heretofore *Domestick Servants* in
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in the Country, did set on foot the Opinion of Robin-good-fellow and the Fairies; that when themselves had stolen Junkets, they might accuse Robin-good-fellow for it; and when themselves had been revelling at unseasonable hours of the night, they might say the Fairies danced; and when by wrapping themselves in white sheets, they might go any whither without opposition or suspicion upon the account of being Ghosts and walking Spirits. In the same manner several Agents of the Army, when they could not give any good account to those that entrusted them, To say *Dr. Petty* was the cause of the miscarriage, was a ready and credible Excuse: If the Agent would go from his Country Quarters to *Dublin* on free cost, the Souldiers must contribute towards it, upon the account of getting Justice from *Dr. Petty* there. If the poor Souldiers would have their Land set out before necessity compelled them to sell, 'twas but saying: *Dr. Petty* would not send them a Surveyor. If the Surveyor do not lay the House and Orchard on the right side, The party disappointed need but say, *Dr. Petty* employes insuf-

ficient Instruments, When one party hath
 by good chear and gratuities byassed a
 poor fellow, 'twas a good ground for the
 other to say, *Dr. Petty* imployes such as
 take Bribes, and perhaps shares with them
 himself. There be persons who have
 shewn a poor Souldier a Bog, or other
 piece of course Land, telling him that was
 the Lott set him out by *Dr. Petty*, and
 by that means bought the good Land,
 which really was the poor Mans, at the
 price of Bog: If a piece of Land bet-
 ter then our own (through an accident)
 happen to be undisposed of, then our
 own is cryed out upon, as incumbered,
 and *Dr. Petty* a villain if he do not he'pe
 cozen the State to exchange it: If we
 have underfet our Land, then a Protestant
 claims it, and so we become free to have
 other Lands in lieu, whereupon to make a
 wiser bargain. If we would have a good
 large *Quota*, or proportion of our Debt sa-
 tisfied in *Lemster* and *Ulster*, then *Kerry*,
 (being the refuse County of *Munster*) is
 all good Land. If the *Munster* Lot would
 be rid of *Kerry*, They cry up the Neating
 and with-drawing of dubious Lands for a
 divine Invention, to others an abomina-
 ble

ble project. If the Commissioners are sparing to shew their Maps to prevent projecting and contriving upon them, then Dr. *Petty* keeps all in the Dark. If we do not observe what every Junctio or Faction directs how contradictory or unintelligible soever, Dr. *Petty* transgresses the Committees Orders. If we fall upon course Land; Better being behind us, Dr. *Petty* hath overcharged the Lott, and suct in his own friends. If better Lands be before us, Then Debentures were not equally affixed. When Dr. *Petty* minds the Agents of their poor Brethren who served before 1649. and were disbanded in 1653. It is said, That this advertisement is like *Judas* his proposing to have the Box of Oyntment sold for 100 *d.* and given to the poor. When loose Debentures swarme up and down, D. *Petty* is suspected for buying them at under rates, & hath bin searcht like a Thief with a Constable about it. But no body observes the Agents breaking up the Office Seal, and thereby introducing this danger. When the List or string of disposeable Lands was made and presented to the Agents, they would out of greediness acquiesce in any

thing, But when the Lot fell our 'amiss, Dr. *Petty* jugged: Whilst Dr. *Petty* forbore out of tenderness to deal in Lands or Debentures, until the whole Army was satisfied, then 'twas said he would not engage in the Lands of *Ireland*, but having got his Money, would run away: But when he had laid out his Estate in Land, he became so wicked, as not to be worthy to stay in the Nation.

8ly, It came to pass through the fewness of Trustees, in the Commission for setting out Lands to the Army (being in all but three) and through the absence of two of them during the time of our greatest and most distasteful business, & withall through the fright which by the example of my sufferings other able men took from coming into our Commission, or acting boldly therein; I say by all these meanes it came to pass; that I was forced to manage the executive part of that vast and intricate work, as it were alone, Few other Commissioners (for fear of falling into some Error,) adventuring to do business without me, Whereby all displeasures real or imaginary, were accounted not opely my Permission, but Commission :

tion ; Not onely my simple Act, but design, contrivance and revenge : And yet such was the firmness, natural Justice and unalterableness of what was usually done, and such was the approbation, that upon all Complaints it found from Superiors, That men would onely make their applications to me, would onely be served by me, expecting that all the casual imperfect and extorred promises I made them in the street, should be made good by me, and of equal firmness with Letters Patents.

oly, Whereas by reason of all the aforementioned Employments, many several persons made applications to me; I was forced to restrain the growing impertinencies of some, with very short answers, and to nip the unreasonableness of others, perhaps with a jest, when serious answers would not suffice ; It came to pass that persons so dealt withal, would think themselves extreamly injured and abused, especially when the same jest was used and repeated upon them again by others afterwards ; and my self in such their heats and mistakes, was rendered an insulting and insolent Fellow, and as one

not having due respect to the Officers and others who had business with me. And this most frequently hapned from those, who trusting to the sharpness of their own wits, would first attaque me with jeers, but being replied upon beyond their expectations, and deservedly laught at by the standers by, would grow angry and seek their revenge at other weapons, like Gamesters; who (out of the high opinion they have, that fortune is bound to favour them) venture to play, but when they find it otherwise, snatch up their stakes, and betake themselves to scurrility and violence. Moreover, when I had to do at this sport with many together at once, all those who were not themselves toucht, would encourage this jocularity by their complaisant laughing, on my side; but yet when they hapned to receive a shot themselves, would seem no less enraged then he, whom alone they intended as a sacrifice to Mirth and laughter.

Ioly, Being a votary neither to any one particular sect or superstition, (as a member of Christs univiersal Church) nor to any one Faction or party as obedient

to my present visible Governours, (it being alledged against me, that I had term'd such as were otherwise, to be as worms and Magots in the Guts of a Commonwealth) I was counted an Enemy even to all the Sects and Factions ; and although none none could say, I laboured to promote or suppress any of them, yet they all severally apprehended the contrary, and that I stood as a block in the way to each of their Ends ; The which put them upon projects to remove me in order to get one of their own party and friends substituted in my room ; To which end they would all maliciously watch my haltings, put the worst sense upon all my dubious actions, lay snares to make me stumble, &c.

I ly, I finding the Lord *Henry Cromwel* to be a person of much Honour and Integrity to his trust, as also of a firm faith and zeal to God and his Church, and wichall to have translated me from a stranger into his bosome, thinking me worthy of the nearest relation to himself, and one who when all tricks and devices were used to surprize by nefoul play, would still be careful I might have fair ; I did (as
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in justice and gratitude I was bound) serve him faithfully and industriously ; I was his Secretary without one penny of reward, I neglected my own private affairs to promote his, and consequently I preferred his interest before any Mans, and I serv'd his friends *ceteris paribus*, before his enemies.

Moreover because he should not be jealous of me, I became as a stranger to other Grandees, though without the least distaste intended to them ; when he was shaken I was content to fall ; I did not lessen him to his Enemies to magnifie myself. I never accused him to excuse myself. Moreover, though I never promised *to live and die* with him, which is the common Phrase ; Yet I did stay to see his then interest which I had espoused, dead and buried, Esteeming that then, and when a convenient time of mourning was over, That If I should marry another Interest, and be as fixt unto it as I had been to his, I should do no more then I alwayes in his prosperity told him I would do, if I saw occasion. Which kind of Devotion to him, making some others think I slighted them, made them to hate me .

12ly, The business of setting out Lands was vast and intricate, insomuch as few attained to any competency of knowledge in it, Partly, by reason of the pains and multitude of Arithmetical Calculations, requisite thereunto, Partly, because my Fellow Commissioners thought themselves too much behind hand to overtake me, occasioned by their necessary absence on the one hand, and by my peculiar Preparatory acquaintance with the Surveys, on the other hand, And partly, because the causeless *Odioms* cast upon me discouraged them from labouring to fit themselves for so dangerous and thankless an Office: Wherefore it came to pass, that few were able to justifie me knowingly against the many obrectations of those half-sighted Busy-bodies which made them.

Moreover my Excess of business kept me from publick Conversation, *viz.* visiting and being visited, and from the other means of amicable familiarities with persons of Honour, by reason whereof I stood naked, not having any (for the causes first alledged) that could, and but few (for these latter) that would vindicate me: Besides that kind of conspicuity as

to the place wherein I was, made me very frequently talked of, and consequently enviously stroke at, whilst on the other side, My own necessitated personal obscurity and reservedness, permitted every such stroke to pierce and wound me without defence.

14thly, I was contrary to *Solomons* rule, *too just*, having perhaps a vanity to administer that great work (lyable to so much Knavery) with exact method and uprightness, of which being too confident, I neglected all Clamours, thinking the worst of them unable to hurt the innocence I could boast of; especially for that I never observed, that even that Member of the Council who least affected me, was at all inclined to believe ill of my carriage in distributing the Lands: Hence it unhappily came to pass, That in slighting the said clamours I seemed withal to contemn the persons that made them, in which number (at one time or other, during the whole course of the affair) was every body, *viz.* some of all sorts and factions, who all (blowing up and kindling one another, and the justice on my side yielding them no relief in their Complaints) became enraged

ged to my very great prejudice.

Moreover when once a Complaint was causelessly exhibited and bitterly prosecuted against me, whereas possibly I might have pacified the Complainant in some other way, equal'y just: Yet I did often in such cases, rather *fortius nodos stringere*, tye the fatter knots, straining them even so hard, as that no Friendship or Interest my Opponents had with the greatest, could afterwards untye them.

Whilst the Jealousies and Suspicions of many against me were but as a vapour and exhalation from their own dirty hearts, no man thought it worth his while to condense them into so thick and stormy a Cloud, as since hath appeared. But when adventurous Sir *Jerome* (out of hopes to get himself set up with *Gogmagog* and *Corinans*, or with *Bevis of Southampton*, and to have his formidable Effigies hung up for a Sign at those Taverns where *Hectors* and Knights Errant use to roar and rant) accused me in Parliament, and had raised a mighty smoak, he then perceiving his Enterprize to be dangerous, undertook an Errantry (as was said before) into *Ireland*, and there with Prayers, Tears, and all other

The manner of paying over-merising Servants.

ther artifices did beg and conjure all his friends and acquaintance for help to rake up dirt, wherewith to greaten every heap of his first *Dunghil-Articles*; Whereupon many such Scavengers and Goldfinders accordingly went to work; all Offices were searcht, all my fellow Commissioners pumpt; All retainers to me or the Office tampered with, Perfect Enemies sent for: The Indigent (if they did but say they could help in the work) were supported with Money; Emissaries sent forth to all quarters from whence the least light was hoped; Letters dispatcht into all Corners of the Nation; a formal Office of Address erected; Every man had his part appointed, some being to Rake, some to Garble, some to Calculate and weigh, and some to draw Conclusions; some labouring upon the matters of Fact, some on that of Law; some were appointed for Speech-makers, some for Quiblers; For unto that filthy Buffoonry was ingenious Mr. *Mervin* designed; *viz. Eo nomine* for their Quibler. Now when the play was composed, 'twas privately acted by way of Preparation; one being appointed to act and represent

Dr. Petty, (whom they were pleased to call their Fox) Every Goose having his part assigned ; Upon Consideration of all which laborious Artifices, I only offer ; Whether a vast publique work, having been done, and no reward given me, the principal Labourer in it, it had not been more honest and Christian to have taken the like care to do it ? Or at least to have first conferred and expostulated with me, concerning the most palpable miscarriages apprehended ; and together with an Enquiry into what Evill I had done, to have enquired also, of the contrary, with Consideration as well from what obvious Enormities I had kept my self free , as of what I had been guilty : and then and not till then to have proceeded according to the heaviest side of the Scales. In order whereunto I shall assist all charitable Justiciaries (who have a mind to supply what this furious Knight has over-run) with the following *List of Interrogatories*, relating to the Avarice, Injustice, fraud, unfaithfulness, Scoffing, Oppressing of the lower party, contempt of Churches, &c. Unto some of all which, all the distasts of my Adversaries may be referred.

A more Christian method of proceeding with publick Ministers,

Upon

Upon the first of which heads, *viz.* My Avarice, Enquire whether I ever spake word to get my Salaries augmented; Did I ever ask Fee? Did ever any Man perceive the least slackness in my duty where 'twas wanting? How often have I refused Fees? What Artifices have I used to refuse them, and yet not seem to do it towards decayed persons of Quality? And whereas I was Physitian of the Army, Did I not without sticking serve the Generals and the Officers Families, even their Wives Children and Servants, yea without the least grumbling serve all persons *gratis*, though not of the Army, with many other extraordinary services? What Tradesman or Workman did I ever employ in my private Capacity, whom I did not pay freely, speedily, and liberally? Let it be enquired whether I have not yearly given away more then I spent upon my own person? What place or Office did I ever strive for? How have I endeavoured to decline those I had? Did I get a penny as the Lord Lieutenants Secretary? in which place I verily believe the gaining of 1000 l. *per annum* might have been justified? Did I take any perquisites

quifites as Clerk of the Councell, did I
 not formerly give much of them away ?
 Ask those who have offered me large pre-
 sents of Gold, how I treated them ? I
 have many hundred pounds owing me in
 dribling debts ; whom did I ever arrest ?
How many actionable words and Defa-
mations have I patient'y swallowed ; even
in the flower of all my interest and po-
wer ? How many Leases and Bargains
have I released upon the other parties own
pretence of having too hard a pennyworth ?
Have I fallen into passion at the newes of
great Losses ? Of whom have I bought a
Debenture under the Market rate ? Who
ever gave more for the like Debentures ?
To how many have I given above, to pre-
vent scandal ? Whose Birth-right have I
bought for a Mess of Pottage ? Whom
have I made a Delinquent (to get his
Land ?) To such as had forfeited but upon
a Nicitie ; have I not given time to free
their Estate ? How many have I relieved,
whose Lands have been set out unto me,
even before I ever received penny profit ?
Have I taken advantage of those that by
mistake have built upon my Land ? Have
I been fierce in requiring my Rents ?

Have I not Lett all at under rates ? and to English at one fourth part less then to Irish ; and promised abatement of rent to such Papists as will come to Church. Did I make waste upon the Land or Woods that were now intended to be torn from me ? Have I been clamorous or solicitous to be spared in publique Rates or Assesments ? Let in brief, any demonstration of sordidness or covetousness, other then that of my activity and industry in my Calling , be produced against me.

As for my *pride and ambition* ; Did I affect a long train of Servants, or Suitors ? Did I seek the employments put upon me, otherwise then to be discharged of them ? Did I use to *Jack and Tom* the great men, affect giving or receiving entertainments from them, to hold forth and insinuate my equality with them ? When Knighthoods were in fashion, and obtainable (and when my partners and such as were ranked with me, and others whom the world thought below me in dignity and estate, did not refuse that Honour) did I make any way for it ? Was the Magnificence of my House-furniture, Attendance, Aparel, &c. arguments of my
 taking

taking State ? Did I decline any honest worthy person of mine old acquaintance ? Was not I the common Advocate and Intercessor for those with whom others scorned to talk ? Was my pride seen otherwise then in checking the pride of others ? Did I ever make any man wait, whilst I was eating, drinking, or recreating my self ? How easily did I give place to all that valued it ? even to such as were not my Superiors, even by birth, but every way else my Inferiours : What did I aim at but to retire to my private industry, and to exercise my self in contrivances, for the publique and my own profit, and to spend that in Planting, which I had gotten in Surveighing the Land ? Did I ever attempt to be eminent in any Faction ? Did I ever study the subversion of any settlement, or the like ?

As to *Injustice*, 'Twas never charged on me, in reference to matters of Right between man and man, or otherwise, then as for being too favourable to my self ; But now, *even as to this*, Have I more Lands or better then the generallity of other Traders bought for the like money ? Have I so much Land by 4000l. worth ?

Did I buy Land without leave; even when I had no need to ask it, otherwise then to avoid offence, and to prevent the barking of all but the ignorant: Did I ask a pawn for my just Debt better then the Debt it self? Did I take that pawn from those that did not owe me the Money? Had I any other course whereby to secure my right? Did I not proceed in the most legal way that the nature of the thing would then admit? Did not I contrive to spare the Purses of my Debtors, in accepting that for my security which was of no use to them; with Condition to restore it as soon as they could make use of any thing I so possess? Have I more for my three years slavery then the nature of such a work deserves? Have I any thing? Have I had my due (as one concerned in arrears) equally with such as had no interest with any person in authority? Have I not offered Expedient upon Expedient, even to content the humours of my peevish Adversaries? and have they not refused them all, to the admiration of all indifferent persons? without any other imaginable reason, then to bring me to be tryed before some Judges whom

whom they thinking to be full of wrath and revenge, would be glad to poure it all out upon me.

As to *Fraud* so often, and so Tautologically repeated in Sir *Hieromss* Articles : Did I ever alter a title in any Original Survey, or Field Book, to gratifie the Irish Proprietors, who were alwayes forward with Bribes to tempt me to such practises ? When the State did (in a most dangerous way of frugality) refuse to have Copies made of the Surveyes, I gave in (by reason whereof I might have gotten their onely Copy into my own hands, in order to the distribution) was I not at near unto a 100 l. Charge, to make such a Transcript as served for the said distribution ? the other being thereby saved from destruction ; which even the too often handling & turning of it would have caused ; so as it is kept in the Exchequer for a Check : Could I not, having gotten that onely Copy, have abused it, in order to manifold frauds and evill practises ? Who but my self propounded or was Earnest to get a Duplicate of all Debentures, into the *Office for setting out Lands* ? without which, we might have

satisfied Debentures twice or three times over, without the least just blame; we might have suffered stolen Debentures satisfied, *Anno* 1653. and 1655. to be served all over in 1656. We might have forged or altered Debentures, making six to be sixty, &c. and might have glued Papers on part satisfactions endorsed: How easie had it been to have altered the Lists of Debentures, after *Lots for priority*, and the *strings of Denominations* were agreed upon? thereby to have given what we had pleased unto each, or by the fraudulent casting of a Lot, to have wedged in Debentures between what Lots we had pleased; and consequently to have made the Lots fall out at pleasure, In order whereunto, How many Legerdemain tricks might we have practised in casting of Lots? as in a double bottom'd hat, or by privily mark't Lots: or by instructing some craftie Childe out of what part of an Hats lining to take each Lot; Or by making many Lots, all for one and the same thing, &c. None of all which, and many more abominable Artifices and Legerdemanes had ever footing in our Office; For

preventing even the suspicion whereof, did I my self ever purchase any Land but in my own name? Had I ever Partnership with any? Did I meddle untill the Body of the Army was satisfied? Did I not capitulate with the Council to have my Land by Election, thereby to exalt my self above the possibility or need of cheating in the least? What advantage was it to me to have fraudently withheld Lands as dubious, since I might have chosen out of the whole lump? What fraud could I use to force men to sell me their Debentures? For if they had the Market rate they had no wrong, nor could I force them to take less: For when men had once sold either for more or for less, I had no further power over them, nor had they any further hopes or fears of me: I could onely gratifie them who kept their Debentures: If the Market rate were not sufficient for Debentures, it was none of my fault, that the whole world of Traders in them conspired to deceive themselves: Again, Did I ever use frauds in taking or entering the sense of the Council, whilst I was their Clerk? Did I ever put in or put out a word without their

leave ? Did the Lord Deputy ever detect me counterfeiting his hand, or putting his Seal without his Order ? or otherwise abusing his favour and authority ; Many of which juggles I could more easily have managed ; then those gross dis-ingenious Fooleries whereof I am accused.

Moreover, why should I not be as faithfull to one trust as to another ? to one man as to another ? For, My Lord *Fleetwood* in his three years dayly observation of me, found nothing unworthy of that clear favour wherein he left me ; Nor hath his Lordship ever found any proof, for those unchristian Whispers of my being a treacherous Incendiary between him and his Brother ; I having always bin, according to my pretensions, faithful to each of them, alwayes labouring for peace and good correspondency between them both ; It is probable I was more concerned for the Lord *Henry Cromwel*, for that he was so careful of me, as that no clamour, whisper, or other trinckling, in eight moneths time of my absence could induce him to sacrifice me to secret rage and malice ; In gratitude and acknowledgment thereof ; who hath adhered

hered to him more close then I have done? I voluntarily first engaged in his affairs, when they seemed even to himself very cloudy, And when he was either deprived of, or deserted by his other friends and instruments. Who hath fawned less upon the thriving party? Who has made fewer stagers in his profession for one or t^o other Faction? Did I ever betray any secret? Have I sold one friend to buy another? Or done ugly things with one Man, to ingratiate my self with another, his enemy? If these things be true in matters of greatest Consequence; How likely is it, that I have basely broken my trust in matters which I contemn, such as I have no need of, and by which I have not really encreased my Estate or interest?

Who in the place and Credit I was once in, with so powerful a person as the said Lord Lieutenant formerly was, would not by a closer adherence to some party, have built himself a larger interest, then I did? And (not despising the thanks of such as had good Lots) have trusted to my bare innocency, against the frowns of them that had bad: Who would not have bent all proceedings

to have made sure of one party ; rather then by a consciencious impartiality, to be grownd between many ? Did I exorbitantly claw with those Preachers, in whom his Lordship placed much of his interest ? or use any incivility (much less hardship or injustice) towards the Sectarian contrary interest? having equally in my Ministerial capacity serv'd both. Did I not leave this Chess play of parties to other Gamesters ? being my self content with the love and good opinion of a few *rationall, learned, good natured, fair-dealing, and universally religious Friends*, with whom I shall never suffer ; nor with any that have long and intimately known me : Where also by the way, I pray ask whether *Sir Thomas Herbert* my Partner in the Councell businesse, *Mr. Gookin, Major Symner, and M. King*, my fellow Commissioners in that *Fountain of Odium, The setting out Lands* ; Or whether those Clerks or Instruments of most ancient standing in my severall employments, and such upon whose Lives and Conversations there has been no stain, do or have spoken ill of me and my Administrations ? although the stream
and

and torrent of the Sequacious multitude seemed able to have carried them that way.

Moreover, let the Lord Lieutenant be asked whether, I ever went about to injure or lessen by Word or Deed, those whom he knew to hate me? Whether I was busie to bring him Tales to the prejudice of any man? or build up my interest in him, by acquainting him with the rash Obloquies of bitter Spirits; provided they tended not to some dangerous action, which timely discovery might prevent.

I come lastly to matters of *Religion*, and ask; Whether I have not been unreasonably injured, by being accompted sometimes a Jesuit, sometimes a Socinian, and sometimes an Atheist? What similitude is between these three, that I should be esteemed indifferently either? Why one of these three? but because the best is very odious; Why do they magnifie my Craft in small matters of the world, and yet make me the most stupid fool in matters of my Soul? As in being an Atheist, In believing that the most curious bodies of Animal (to say nothing of
other

other things which they know I have well considered were) made by chance; and that the inimitable and unsearchable generation of them is also by chance.

Is it not necessary that I should believe the World was either made of nothing, or that it is eternal? Either of which Positions is unfathomable by reason, and onely comprehensible by Faith; Why then should I think, since some seeming Impossibilities must be taken upon Faith only: That the other less difficult points may not? And why should I not think, That much must rest upon Faith? who have for these many years (and more then most men) complained of the insufficiency of Reason, and of the uncertainty and treachery of the very Senses. Well, I have so much Religion and Faith, as to believe that Almighty God can and will cleanse, and draw forth this poyson of Asps which is under the lips and tongues of the malicious.

Moreover, whom have I seduced to my Errors? Whose Opinions do I prosecute? What Conscientious Superstitious have I mocked? To whom do I not preach love to God, faith in Christ, Charity

rity and Righteousness to our Neighbours, Obedience to our Superiours, Temperance as to our selves, &c? Am I irreligious, because I do not fall down before the little talking Images of Clay? or because I do not seek to intoxicate other weak brains with the vapour of my own? by perswading them that the fumes of my bodily humours are the Emanations of Gods Spirit, &c. I think my self too knowing to be abused by such affected whimsies; and will approve my self too honest to abuse others with the like.

As Divinity is a Science; I am above learning it, from many that think they could teach me; And as Faith and Sanctification are the Gifts of the Spirit, I must not seek them from Men: I have Trades and faculties usefull for Mankind, by which I can get my bread; I will not seek Superfluities by Encroachments and Interlopings dishonourable to God: I had rather learn and labour to get my own living, then by lying and loytering under the name of Preaching, to be a drone on other Mens. This was the Religion of *Adam, Enoch, Abrahams, and Job,* This *Moses* delivered, though with the
ad-

dition of some Rites and Ceremonies fitted to one particular people the Jews. This our Saviour preaches and strongly inforces in his Sermon upon the Mount. This consists with that infinite and universal mercy which we believe God intends to all Man-kind ; In the hearty and unfeigned practise of this I hope to dye : I will kill no man, nor break any other Commandement written with Gods own finger, to advance the practise of Dipping above Sprinkling, much less to assert or pull down other Speculations. I say, in brief, No man received good or bad at my hands, by reason of the reall and internal perswasion of his Conscience. As for those whom I have demonstrated to be Hypocrites, proud Pharisees, *Ananias*, following Christ for Loaves, &c. I do in my private capacity scorn and loath them : Nor shall I stick to make them ashamed, if by any facetious derision of them, in due time and place, I could do it ; although I can say, that my practise of this kind hitherto, hath and shall be as rare as Eclipses, Blazing Stars, or Earth-quakes ; I having now exprest more honest simplicity in owning this Liberty,

then

then ever I did delight to make use of it.

Sir, I am not frequent in thus seeming to boast ; 'tis the first time I have opened my self in this kind ; I do not use to send the World a making Interrogatories (as above mentioned) such as I suppose, must be answered to my advantage ; But those clamours and aspersions have called me to it, I could have been contented with the inward soft musick of a clear Conscience ; without this unpleasant trumpetting of my self ; but the vindication and concernment of others, who knowing me, have undertaken for me, have forced me to it. *Nam qui Conscientiæ suæ fidens negligit famam, crudelis est amicis* ; among whom, I reckon you not the least, nor the newest ; I am sorry that great part of this Letter is but Allegations, not severally proved Truths ; But let me remember you again ; That I have employed my late leasure to compile a large Volume, wherein what is here wanting is abundantly supplied. In the mean time, believe ; that he who knows but how to make such Allegations, and to frame such a Contexture of likely

likely lies, must have been besotted and Drunk, with Avarice and Pride, &c. if he have fallen into the enormities by Sir *Hierome* and his Squire *Worsly* complain- ed of; or if the *stink* which they smell; proceeds not from *Ulcers* in their own Noses, and the *foulness* of their own mouths.

POSTSCRIPT.

S I R,

IF you would know why I have been so free of my Epithites, on Knight *Hierome* and his Squire *Worsly*: I tell you, That this *Apozeme* or *Julip* of argumen- tations, wherewith I am to contemperate the malice and mistakes of Men, and resist as well the putrefaction of Sir *Hieroms* Clamors, as the malignity of *Worslyes* whis- pers must have some *Sales*, some drops of spirit of Vitriol, to give it a *grata aciditas*, And to make it more effectuell for the above-mentioned purposes; and if you wonder why I that seem still under Sir *Hieromes* lash, and may by him bee questioned

questioned in a third or thirteenth Parliament, he having the trick of turning out all those which will not serve his turn: I say, if you wonder why I should do any thing to exasperate him, being in so *tormenting and fulgurating* a condition as we now behold him; I answer,

1. That how great soever his malice, power and opportunity to hurt me, should be, as in that strange return of the Parliament it was, when my Adversaries thought the spirit of those in power was full of wrath and revenge, against a Single Person, and the *Cromwel* Family, (unto both which they were told I was a friend) yet he, with his *Jackal Worsey* so poorly managed their business, as that in the Opinion of the ablest Lawyers, I could not have been forced to have answered their Charge in *Ireland*: nor did they with all their devices hinder me of being acquit by the Act of Indemnity, even although I had been guilty of more villany, then they charged me with.

2ly, You must understand, that the oftner I am troubled in this manner, the more will their reckoning (which must be one day paid) be enflamed. K 3ly.

3ly, I never feared a Tryal, as having first provoked the seven Officers unto it, and waved my priviledge as a Member of Parliament to that purpose: moreover, when I was summoned to the Parliament in *England*, I readily went and appeared before the time; delivered none of my Ingratiatory Letters, till I had first spoken myself. Besides, when the Parliament was revived, and though I was satisfied they were made full of prejudice against me, I came in the height of all, to appear before them; which my Adversaries perceiving, got me remanded into *Ireland*. I ever contemned what could be said, nor much feared what could be done against me: 'tis true, I did fear (a) byassing Judges: But I always hoped my Tryal would be publick, so as I doubted not to save my Credit, even though I lost my Estate. I feared my defences might not be hearkned to, but I resolved if Reason took no place, to lay it on with (b) Noise, repetition & inculcation, until my Judges had, or at least might have understood me. *I did not doubt but that my lands might be retrenched*; but I considered they would not be carried away: for there being
more

(a) Vid.
 Explic.

(b) Vid.
 Explic.

more Farms in *Ireland* than Tenants, and great choice of bargains ; men would rather take where they need not fear twice paying of their Rents ; and withal, that the people in general in their hearts understanding the justice of my Cause, and the cruelties used towards me, would not by their forwardness to meddle with my Land, give any countenance to my enemies. Moreover, I feared my *personal Estate might be seized* : But I knew, that unless arbitrary power in my Judges had conspired with the universal apostacy and knavery of all my friends, they could not hinder me of a small Bush to stand under, till the shower was over ; especially since I never yet would trouble my self with pompous appearance, nor further delighted in the courses of common voluptuaries, than to understand them : so as paucity of wants would have been unto me as riches, when my abundance had been pared off. Lastly, *They might have imprisoned my person* ; but what had that been to me, who have always imprisoned my self ? and what was the life of a Goal worse, than I endured at the *Crownest* ? I delight in few things which a

* A House in *Dublin*, where the Office was kept.

(*a*) Vid.
Explic.

Prison will deny me: Perhaps I could have been able to buy now and then a little fresh air of my Keeper; or if my restraint had been maliciously straight or noisome, perhaps I might have found money, and borrowed wit for an (*a*) escape; besides the reparations, I should have one day expected at the hands of those, who had any hand in such ugly abusings of me,

4ly, Since it is no farther from *York* to *London*, then from *London* to *York*, why may not Sir *Jerome*, &c. (since by my Civilities and Services they have been provoked to the most extravagant bitterness against me) be by the Rule of contraries, mitigated and sweetned (which were a pretty experiment) by the sharpness of these redargutions: for in Burns, we use to take out the fire, not with the most cooling Medicaments.

5ly, Two Souldiers fighting with their Pistols, he that has first discharged will not so willingly parley, before tother has fired too, as afterwards: Now Sir *Jerome* hath already defamed me, it is therefore but necessary, even in order to peace, that I should a little deride him: for till he
thinks

thinks I am even with him, he'll never leave being at odds with me; but out of fear of worse than I intend him, he'll do me a second and third injury to disable me from revenging his first. Besides, I knew a friend of Sir *Jeromes*, who unprovoked, took an unhandsome freedom to traduce in print a Proposal made out of good intention to the publick; and being sharply handled for his labour, became afterwards very quiet.

6ly, I finde a free and careless dealing with this Knight to be most proper: *Nam Nimio Candore uti erga prava ingenia periculofum.* Besides, none of his great provocations have hitherto forced me out of my usual patience, and contempt of his false and scurrilous dealings: for although this Knight in his first assault upon upon me in Parliament, did even fright the house with the description he gave of me; declaring, that never such wickedness, never such monstrous and hellish practises were used as by me; inciting them to all cruelty and hardship imaginable: yet I, in revenge, onely told the house, that this Knight *was a person never famous for his Sagacity*; that he

was so shallow and transparent, that every one might without art or industry see through him ; that he himself knew not what he went about ; never so much as hinting, that Sir *Jerome* was capable of any deep hellish Plots, or that he held dangerous Principles, nor indeed that he stuck to any at all.

2ly, When he laboured to have me sent out of *Ireland* into *England* as a Prisoner, and like the enemy in the night sowed tares in my reputation, presented eleven scurrilous Articles to the Parliament against me, and that against his promise ; and when he sought to exclude me the Act of Indempnity, &c. yet when I set out in print the brief of proceedings between us: I did not publish Sir *Jeromes* absurd, interrupted, unstarcht, hobling Speech ; made in answer to mine in Parliament : I suppressed all the Tautological Ribaldry of the last eleven Articles ; and in a way of pitying Sir *Jerome*, barely said, *He was a man of small Conversation in the matters he laboured most about.* Besides, I did several times move, (to th' end Sir *Jerome* might have time to repent) That he would chuse one of the very foulest
and

and plainest matters that he had against me ; and that he would take the help of his *Python Worsley* ; proffering to put the whole upon the issue of that single point he should pitch upon ; and withal, to let the same be tryed, even by the judgment of any whom his usurpt and abused Patron my Lord *Fleetwood* should nominate. And lastly, I offered, when we had so tryed the business here for the satisfaction of my Lord *Fleetwood*, (which I abundantly desired,) that in case I were cleared, yet to try over the same things again more judicially afterwards. But Sir *Jerome*, to reward all this my tenderness of him, refuses the motion, keeps off my tryal in *Ireland*, never so much as delivering the Articles, and the Parliaments Order of Reference unto the Referrees appointed, yet sends me false Alarms to discompose my Affairs and Negotiations in *England* ; and threatned, upon the Armies owning the Northern Brigades Proposals, promoted by himself, but distast'd by the Parliament, to give me no quarter, &c. What remains therefore for me to do now, (when the Law is dead or asleep) but to call a Spade a Spade, and to give

Vid. Ex-
plic.

the world a Character of this giddy busie-body ; of which this Letter to you, Sir, is but the first draught , being but a brief rouch of some of his actings relating onely to my self ; whereas in that other Picture intended for him, he shall be drawn and painted, not onely at length, but on horseback, with all his Squires about him : and it shall contain all his famous Achievements from before his foot-ball-playing at *Cambridge*, to his last playing fast and loose with the Parliament.

To prepare my self for which work, I will read over *Don Quixot* once more ; that having as good a subject of Sir *Ferome* as *Michael de Cervantes* had of him, something may be done not unworthy a representing next *Bartholmew Fair*.

S I R,

THe speed of writing this Answer, may have left some things in it mis-interpretable , as to which I tell you : Whereas I have not onely here and there spoken slightly of *Sankey* and *Worsley*, but have also grated upon my *Enemies*, that I would not have you think that by enemies

mies I mean all those that have at any time been angry with me, and desired to know and understand whether I had dealt well or not with them; but that by *Enemies* I meant the said *Worsley* and *Sankey*, with some few others, who have not onely evil hearts towards me, but designs also against the publick, and for themselves in these their undertakings.

As for the Anabaptists, (commonly so called) whom I supposed misled into a distance with me, I think I have said nothing that the wiser of them will take ill, having neither reproached their Religion, nor promiscuously taxed their persons, especially for what they did when in fear and under hatches: Perhaps those seven Gentlemen who took upon them to inspect me, may think themselves reflected upon, if ever you should let this Letter come abroad: But I assure you, Sir, that although I have no reason to make it my business to praise some of them, yet by *Enemies* and *Prosecutors*, I meant very few of them, thinking they did but their duty; and believing, That if Sir *Jerome* had let them and me alone, that long ere this I had satisfied them, and they had vindicated me.

As

As for the Army of *Ireland*, I do not remember I have said any thing which even Malice it self may wrest to their dishonour: for though they had been rough with me, I have no reason to take it ill, not onely because the business in question is their very great Concernment, and hath indeed been carried obscurely, (though God knows, by the backwardness of others in learning to understand it, rather than by any desire of mine to darken it, but also because I (who have received so many designed favours from them) ought not to be provoked with their casual and momentary frowns, and with the heats that particular persons have begate in them upon mistakes of the matter, which I could never yet come to discourse unto them: I say, I ought not to be, nor am I peevish at such their unkindnesses, nor should I be trou'led at my own sufferings, did not that noble Army suffer an hundred times more, even by my sufferings, then I my self do; and that onely to feed the spleen and revenges of a few: for 'tis by this Army that I am what I am: they accepted my services as their Physitian, doubled my established pay, kept me up through all reducements, re-
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jected a general survey of their Lands (though above half finished) to embrace my extraordinary Proposals, thought projects; gave largely out of their own purses to encourage me; and after all clamours against my actions, chose me, yearended to have me their Trustee for giving them their lots. They seemed to urge me to become a Fellow-Planter with them; did take it exceeding well a long time that *I* engaged upon Land on that accompt. Many of them propounded the giving me some lasting Memorial for my services for them. They intrusted me to plead their right with the Adventurers at *London*. Many more favours have they shewn unto me, which *I* shall rather remember then repeat: For all which *I* declare my thanks; assuring them, as in the presence of God, that *I* never studied any thing more affectionately, then to serve them with uprightnes; nor that *I* am to this day conscious of the least voluntary action to the contrary: the which if any man could in an amicable way make appear, *I* do again promise (as *I* have often already done) to make them a *Zacheus*-like restitution, to the utmost farthing of my Talent.

*A Letter of M. H. to a Noble
Person.*

HAVING received a large Letter from *Dr. Petty*, in answer of mine to him, whereby he seems to have asserted his own innocency (as to the Complaints made by *Sir Jerome Sankey*, against him) and that with more clearness then I ever yet heard it impugned: I think my self now obliged to crave your Lordships pardon, for my too rude opposing your conjectures in favour of him, about the time when *Sir Jerome* first fired his Morter-piece in the Parliament; and but affrighted (as I now believe) that great Assembly with an empty *Bombo*: nor is it less my duty, to assure your Lordship, that upon this experiment of your judgement, I will no more, by chewing the wholesome Pills you shall hereafter give me, endanger the bringing of them up without effect; But will always pay a more implicate belief to what your Lordships shall propound: Nor shall I despair obtaining this favour and pardon, forasmuch as

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your Lordships Candour, will give me leave upon the first hearing, to prefer the Opinion of one (* who hath spent many years in the University, hath been Professor of it, is Doctor of the Laws, a practised Teacher of Divinity, and a person pretending to be inspired, who hath had experience of all Governments and Religions, by his own acting in changing them forward and backward; and who hath run forward and backward also, through several Titles of Honour) before your Lordships : you, my Lord, being a person not of half his Age, and delivering such your Opinion, as a matter besides your care and concernment : Nor could your Lordship expect, that Sir *Hierome* Harranguing in a Parliament, assaulting (as himself pretended) a very wily Adversary; and attempting a work which many before had been foiled in, should be less careful of what he asserted, than your unconcerned Lordship, in the ordinary entertainments of your Visitants : I say, my Lord, that these Considerations may obtain pardon for me, who was then unhappy in being a stranger to your Lordships vertues, and who had never gathered so

large

* *Sir Hierome's qualifications.*

large and many fruits from so young a tree ; And yet when I recollect your Lordships Arguments, as that you believed the chief end of this Charge, was meerly to take away the Dr. from the Lord Liev. that so some considerable design might run the more smoothly ; That it was laid to throw dirt upon his Lordship himself, as one cherishing in his bosom a dangerous Viper, and using a wicked instrument in his greatest affairs, &c. when your Lordship was also pleased to tell me, That my Lord Liev. had often exposed the Dr. to all manner of Tryals ; that the poor *Persequitato* had been often questioned, and as often cleared before the Council, (who were not all of them his friends) That your Lordship had often heard the Dr. (upon reasoning with the particular persons who thought themselves injured) alwaies to convince the indifferent, and silence his Adversaries, how well armed soever they, and how naked and unprovided soever he was for such Encounters ; that you having observed in him several signs of integrity and veracity, did seriously ask him, whether, *bona fide*, such Complainants had

wrong

wrong or no, which he alwaies denied: When your Lordship told me, that you believed he never got peny by the Lord *Henry Cromwells* service, besides his love, and the honour of being thought worthy of so much intimacy and trust: when your Lordship also said, that forasmuch as wicked inclinations will manifest themselves one way as well as another; you wondred that my Lord *Fleetwood*, in three years time, could discover nothing unworthy his great love towards the Dr. nor that in four years more, the Dr. should have put no trick at all upon my Lord *Cromwel* himself: when your Lordship likewise wondered why the Dr. should so often refuse considerable Fees, as a Physician, from them that were able to spare them, and yet be so addicted to couzen poor men of their whole livelihoods. Your Lordship told me likewise of a certain person (more famous for his Sagacity then Sir *Jerome Sankey*) who upon some difference between the Dr. and himself, enquiring diligently into the rumours against him, had, notwithstanding his prejudice, profess he never knew so little fire to so much smoak. When your
 Lord-

Lordship also wondered why they should now shut the Stable-door, after the steed was stoln, and complain against the Doctor when the injuries he had done were past remedy, as to those that suffered them, and decline the season of impleading him in those Judicatories wherein neither the Doctor nor his Patron had much influence, as also in that Parliament which sate since three quarters of the Doctors Administrations were over. *I* say (my Lord) that when *I* think upon, and recollect all these and many other Arguments and Probabilities which your Lordship alleadged, being more then I find the Doctor hath since alleadged for himself: and withal, when I consider they were such Reasons as your Lordship was capable of raising from your self, and from the common observation and discourses of the people (your Lordship most wisely forbearing to meddle with any Arguments grounded upon the *Quota's*, *Enhancements*, *Equalizations*, *Strings*, and other gibbrish) I wonder why I had not fallen down before those your Lordships reasonings, your Arguments being so plain and obvious to every capacity,

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and such as to me do demonstrate the blindness wherewith Envy and prejudice do darken the minds of men.

Whereas on the other side (my Concernment for Dr. *Petty* carrying me to enquire on both:) It was onely said; That Sir *Hierom Sankey* knew what he d!d, That D. *Petty* had gotten more then 'twas possible for an honest man to do; That hee had kept all in the dark; That many men had very bad Lots; That he was a subtle fellow, &c. All which I confess had signified nothing in comparison of the contrary: w^{ch} I heard from your Lordship, had not your Lordship been so young, and as I thought unexperienced, especially speaking (as it seemed to me) so freely & carelesly in the matters; Whereas the others used so much gravity, w^{ich} so many shrugs and nods, and other suspicious motions of their heads and shoulers, with so many [*you will see's;*] [*have but patience,*] [*Time is the Mother of Truth,*] [*The Pitcher comes home at last broken;*] With such other reticential and proverbial sayings; as I confess startled me, making me almost despair of the poor *Barkes* living in such a

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storm;

forme. But, My Lord, hereafter I will begin to believe, that one may be wiser then many ; That Judgement and good parts may pierce deeper into the Recesses of truth, then much buzzing Industry, and that the serious consideration of one person, does more then the superficial Chop-logick even of some Committees: I will henceforth admire your Lordships Courage, who like *Athanasius*, was Orthodox, when the whole world was Heretick ; And that with the gale of your own single reason, you could stem the current of a whole Country. My Lord, I shall ever admire your Justice, that could carry you to right a person whom so many laboured to wrong, and that could be obliged more by the Doctors ordinary respects, then those who defamed him, were by his eminent Services. My Lord, your Charity was very great, In that (although he were guilty) you did with so many handsome Anodyne Reasons on his behalf, temper their fury who inclined to Sir *Hierome*, and preserve impartiality in them, who were to be the Doctors Judges. My Lord, How could you resist the common contagion
of

of the ayre ? or venture to be just when so many durst be otherwise ? 'Twas Dr. *Petty's* happiness that among all the dis-obliged your Lordship was not one; 'Twas well he never provoked you to silence: For, My Lord, you might without prejudice to your virtue have said nothing for him, though without other cause then yet appears, Neither your Conscience nor your Honour would have permitted you to speak against him : 'Tis a wonder you had not been silent on his behalf, out of fore-sight that men coming to understand the efficacie of your Judgement, would fly in swarmes unto it for patronage, so as to disquiet you with their importunity, but that I know 'tis as easie for your Lordship to do good, as for the Sun to influence the Earth ; Neither is it more pains for you to be well informed, then for a Looking-Glass to receive its Images. My Lord, You are that by nature, which neither Art nor Industry can form others into ; And whereas others take as much pains to furnish themselves with languages, discourse, and other accomplishments, as we do to bring up Exotick Plants in Physick Gardens ; Your Lordship has

naturally the Seeds of them all within your self, never wanting more then season to bring them forth.

I think it would very well become Dr. *Petty* to make it as much his business to magnifie your Lordships virtues, as to diminish the ill opinion some have of himself. There needs nothing to a Panegyrick on your Lordship, but to know you, and to be able to write: A bare Narrative of your natural and acquired parts, as also of the noble effects of both, will outshine the strained Hyperbolies, Allusions, and Epiphonema's of Poets, and will appear like the apparell of the greatest persons, though plain, yet magnificent; What needs there be said more in praise, and as proof of your memory, then that with most contemptible helps you have attained in a trice, the perfection of severall foreign Languages? How can one better set forth the perspicacity of your wit, reason, and fancy? then by averring you are able to understand a Geometrical demonstration at first hearing? and that without the sight of well proportioned Diagrams; having the help onely of Imaginary Delineations made with
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ones finger upon a Table ? What needs more be said of your Industry and Observation ? But that you are more rich in acquired Knowledge, then could be expected from the Excellency of your Naturals ? And what more is wanting to be rare in any or all things, then to have so much Memory, Judgement, Fancy, and Industry, as I have here attributed to your Lordship ? If great words, farre fetcht Comparisons, and the like Artifices of Orators and Poets ; or if pumping or raking were necessary for this work, I should not entrust Dr. *Petty* with it ; For his Pen being furred with the slime of so many uncouth words & Clerkish phrases brought out of *Ireland*, is become an unfit Conduit through which to convey the knowledge of your Lordship to the world ; I wish I could see this business so performed, that we might say, *Materiam superabat opus* ; As for the Doctor, I would have him think upon the Fable of the Dog and the Ass, the first whereof pleased his Master with Crouches, fawning, and by his sequacity, whereas the other could not do it without labour and substantial Services. Let him there-

fore put on the saddle of your Lordships Commands, and admit the Bridle of your directions obediently returning back to those practises wherewith he was promoting Art, before he drug'd, & sophisticated his head with matters less becoming the Muses. 'Twill be his onely way to bestow those Reliques of reason which the *Agents of the Army*, have left him upon the uses for which I think the whole was given him: If he had went on where he left of, *Anno 1647.* upon the Natural and Mechanical History of Trades, I think his work ere this time might have been more glorious then his Survey, and the Books of th'one might deserve as magnificent a Repository as the others have gotten. And if your Lordship can finde that he has gotten any thing superfluous, enjoyn him retribution and moderation, by giving the world such a Map of *Ireland*, as may be expected from such a survey; And let him institute such an Academick Hospital in *Dublin*, for the study and administration of Medicine, as himself heretofore did both desire and describe. By this means he may heap Coals of fire upon the heads of his Enemies;

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He may temper the Feavers, and cure the Dropſie of their Bodies ; the pride and anger of whoſe hearts, and the drought of whoſe coverouſneſs he could never allay or quench ; He may eaſe their Bodies, whoſe minds he could never pleaſe. And 'tis poſſible (My Lord) that when he has been thus new calcined, he may be afterwards wrought up to a capacity of giving your Lordſhip thanks, becoming the Nobleneſs of your Patronage, which I alſo on the behalf of him my old friend ſhall endeavour, thinking my ſelf extreamly happy, that I can find any occaſion to expreſs, how much I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhips, &c.

Fearing leaſt my own great provocati-
ons might have carried me into inſuf-
ficient Arguments as to the Vindicati-
on of my ſelf, or forced me into leſſe
becoming expreſſions, as to the Authors
of my Sufferings : I ſhewed what I had
written to ſeverall friends, one where-
of writ me the following Letter.

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SIR,

SIR,

I Take for a great favour your permitting me a sight of your Papers, though I hope it will be but like the first peck of newly ripe Peascods, which shall afterwards become common for satisfying the desires of all ; Pray deferre not to publish them, least you prove a greater enemy to your self then your Knight and his Squite : and least what they designedly suggest, you suffer the people to suck in, for want of a certain prevention in telling your own tale : They have no way to be too hard for you, but by your own silence, which if they could by any Stratagem continue you in, they make you of their party : Hitherto they are before-hand with you, but their pre-occupations will soon find dispossession when you are heard to speak for your self. My pleasure in reading of it, is yet to come, which I reckon much upon, having yet but run it over for your sake, there being more delight in hearing the musick, then in observing the descant ; It will abundantly please the ingenious, convince the indifferent, and shame those who are prejudiced and prepossess'd into better

better apprehensions; putting leaden heels upon the feet of your Adversaries ; Moreover it will either prevent their future heats ; Or if it cools not their Courage, it will lessen their Auxiliaries; So that I am in some sort glad of your suffering, as rendering you more known, which is your certain advantage, and refin'd likewise from the dross of those diverting Employments, making you more in love with your first more pleasing and useful designments ; and though you are in no business Excentrick, yet no man is said properly to move in his own sphere, but where he moves with self-contentation. I may adde that this occasion will give the world a glimpse at least of the vastness of your work of survey, whereof they are now wholly ignorant, looking upon it perhaps as the same, with our trifling and careless Surveys in *England* ; It will likewise beget a longing in the Learned, after your Geographical description of *Ireland*. I see not any discouragement in your way ; Especially, If, dealing with two or a few more of the wasps, you draw not the whole Nest about your ears. You may please then upon a review, to advert what may

may give distaste to the party ; For though the Herring in it self be contemptible, yet is not the whole Shoale so, to which even the Leviathan gives way ; Neither is there any Faction so inconsiderable, but that time & Change (to which our Country (as all others) is lyable beyond the ken of the most prudent) may render it considerable. And therefore it may be, You will judge it not unnecessary to weigh again your Satyrical part ; as also, what you intend of Satyr in a discourse by it self, as not meet for common Ears, but the recreation only of the ingenious, lest what the formall gravity of Superstitious and Sectarian Statists miscall Religion, work by it, some advantage against you. If I appear more scrupulous then is convenient, I will not despair your pardon, Since I judge you, think, I can hear and believe much more then you have to relate, there being scarce any body, but has seen some Scenes of their Mock-shew, and my self among the rest ; so that my Nicity (if you shall please to term it so) is the fruit of that respect which is due to you from all good men, and which you may ever claim from

Your faithful friend and Servant,

H. B. SIR,

The Answer.

S I R,

I Thank you for the great paines you have been pleased to take in perusing my Papers, and for your rational amendments and advertisements upon them : They are the same in general which some other able friends have given mee ; and they are like the Corrections which I my self have several times advised unto my abused and provoked friends, when passionately writing or petitioning for their vindication and relief. I am sorry that I cannot take all your wholsom counsel, for altering what I have written : for which stubbornness of mine, I give you the following reasons, relating to the several points which they or you except against ; viz.

As to sharpness in general.

Whatsoever strangers may think of my sharpness, others who know my Services and Sufferings, and the evenness and tenderness I have used towards all those, commonly called *Sectaries*, (and that not for other ends then conscience and judgment)

ment) with the respects and particular services I have done even unto those who have most wronged me, and whom I have in particular pricked ; will acknowledge I have not been sharp according to what I have been whetted unto. As for *Sankey* and *Worsly*, you will admire how much matter I have forced my self to suppress concerning them ; neither of which two ; can receive better from any who have seen through their hollow and fawning practices, towards their friends, and the cruelty and baseness they use towards others.

As for *Sands* and *Flower*, they will have no reason to complain of their hard usage, if ever I can obtain but a fair hearing of their deserts. I call Major *Ormsby* my implacable Foe, because he himself hath threatned to spend his whole Estate to ruine me ; but I have not in revenge replied, that Estates gotten like his are commonly so spent ; nor have I said, that I am (nor am I) such an Enemy to him.

As for *Religion*, I have not said, much
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Jeſſe meant irreverently of it, or of the Profeſſors thereof. You cannot think but I may in my ſeveral places have obſerved much abuſe of it, and hypocrifie, which are the things I only ſtrike at: As for what querulous perſons may think, I trouble not my ſelf with it: The uſe I have for Religion is to ſave my ſoul, which end no miſconſtructions can frustrate. I do not much covet to be well thought off, by any that uſe it to other purpoſes.

And for what you adviſe mee about my Satyre, I accept it; imputing it to your haſte, that you have forgotten how I promiſed not to ſet it out, till by the future carriage of my Adverſaries I had meaſured the latitude I was to uſe in it.

As for the *ſectaries*: I ſhould make as much conſcience of offending one of the leaſt of them, were I *Leviathan*, as of the whole Shoal, being but as I am. Nevertheless, if particular men amongſt them ſtand in my way, they muſt take what happens: The like to which, I muſt expect
from

from some particulars amongst them, I know many of them so rationally and square, as I fear nothing unhandsome from them, being such men as I verily believe will rebuke their fellow Church-Members, for what have done against me. You may remember, I have these passages of them.

- (c) p. 87. (c) *That their design was but to disable me from publique Employment. That they were urged thereunto by the miscarriage of some Phaetons, their professed Enemies; and for that they mistook me, for an Engine of their harm:* (b) *I said I was unconcerned in their unnecessary disputes; equally civill and serviceable to them as to any others. That it was their own rash jealousy and unbelief, which put me at all upon publique business, Me defendendo. I praid God to forgive them. I professed my belief, That many of those I named, page (89) knew not what they did, but were abused by a very few designers whom God would discover. Moreover, page (90) I do not attribute what they have done to their opinion in Religion; I said, (c) I believed, That all other, New Religionaries in their severall like seasons, had done to their to their respective pre-occupants,*
- (b) 88.
- (c) p. 92.

expanses, as these have done to me. I expressly make it my business, page (92) to excuse them; And I avow the discoursing as I did, to have been by me used as a remedy against my railing or ranting against them. Inasmuch as upon the whole matter, I verily hope the respective Churches will censure their particular members for what they have been faulty in towards me, who have been so tender of them; Especially when they shall know, that these Explanations were written after the news of the Cheque given them in *Ireland*, by the wisdom and vigilancy of *Sir Hardress Waller, Sir Charles Coote, Sir Theoph. Jones*, and other good Patriots, and when many of the eminent of that party were obscured; and at a time when some others (if used as I have been) would insolently have insulted over all, for the sake of a few.

*Striking at whole Authorities, Sects,
State-Factions, &c.*

If I intended any such thing, I would have done it as a work by it self, and not by a few squinting glances. If I have touch'd

rough't in any such manner upon one party, I have done the like upon all, intending no spleen in this discourse against either; I hope the ingenious of each will no more blame me for striking my Enemies through them, then they would do for striking the sleeve which clothes the arme, I would beat. Those Versipelles, *Sankey* and *Worsly*, have shrouded themselves under all parties, and have done scurvy acts in order to advance every rising interest; I could not therefore hit these vermin without beating the severall bushes wherein they skulk't.

(a)p.88. Moreover, as to some Expressions you find fault with, viz. (a) *Religion-Traders*, &c. Is there any thing more abominable then those that make Religion a Trade, living onely upon their turning and winding with this and tother Church?

2ly, Do you think there are not such? Not swarmes of such? Were there not such as made Merchandize of the Gospel in the Apostles time? Were not such condemned then? Where then is my fault, in mentioning such with a kind of contempt? I would have it known I contemn such; and that I do not fear the consequences of de-

declaring it ; I have no such guilt as compels me to daube with such persons ; Wherefore as to this, I cast my self upon the Judgements of all good men, and therefore I will not expunge it.

Of the Northern Brigades Petition.
pag. 153.

I did not censure that Petition one way or other. It being wholly besides my Business, I did onely inferre from it my Knights forwardness to be the Usher of any Innovation, and to shew his obstreperous Eloquence at any tumultuary and distracted Assemblie, and upon any bustle and powder about publick Affairs. I am so charitable for him, as to think he moves eccentrically, so often, for no other ends. I think he promoted the *Committee of Safety* for little other cause, but to get the Employment of making them a Speech at his delivery of their Instructions ; as Sextons and Coffin-makers desire mens deaths, only for the small profit they reap from it. Upon which score I verily believe, that in case hee should be kickt out for a Speech-maker, an Address-carrier, or

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a Post

a Post between jangling parties by the several Interests he hath ran & rode for, and should be assured by C.S. party, That hee should make the Speech at *Glommel*, or present the *Tipperary* Address; or the like. Hee would asmuch (against all expectation) bawle about for his Majesty, as hee took up Baptism upon the very edg of his railing against it. Nor could I ever perceive that his party made other use of him, then as blinde men do of their staves, that is, thrust them into plashes and sloughes before they'l tread themselves, and run them against posts to save knocking their own heads. Sir *Hierome* is the tallowed lead, hung to the end of a sounding-Line, which the *Pilots* of his party tolle out, when they would grope out a safe channel, through the shelves of their difficulties. When any work is to be woven, Sir *Hierom* is the shuttle, which the Cunningswealth-weavers squirr too and again between *England, Ireland* and *Scotland*, or the like, though sometimes only to have him out of the way. When any combustible matter is to be fired, the *Petardiers* ram it into the *Granado* shell of our Knights hollow *cranium*; and having enflamed

flamed the fuse of his Tongue, clap him into a Mortar-piece at *Clonmell* or *Woodstock*, and so shoot him into a Parliament, where he breaks himself into a thousand pieces, but hurts no body.

About byassed Judges. pag:148.

I have not said my Judges were byassed, but on the contrary have given reasons why they could not be so: but that my Enemies have endeavoured it, is most most certain; for why should they stick at that? who have been so impetuously active to draw witnesses to depose that, which may one day make them depose their Eares in the Pillory.

That I would attempt an escape by Wit or Money. pag.150.

There be two sorts of Imprisonment; one serves to oblige a man to his tryal: now I think no man will construe mee to mean an escape out of such a Prison, when I have hunted after a tryal, waved my Priviledge as a Parliament man for that purpose, and was willing to cast my self up-

on them for Justice, whom the world thought (through the force of impressed prejudices) would have hang'd mee without hearing. As for that other Imprisonment which I might suffer, not only as a punishment for my well-doings, but which might also maliciously, tyrannically, and insultingly be executed upon mee, with more rigour then any pretence of Law, or even of my sentence it self could justifie: I conceive I might follow the Law of Nature in that case, in order to attain my liberty, which is as well understood where it is not exprest, as [if it please God] is, when wee say, *I will go, I will do*; or any other way expresse our future intendments.

Read his Papers like the Eunuch. pag. 100.

I cannot imagine what you blame in this Expression, besides *the mentioning of a Scripture word* upon a lesse important occasion; I do rather acknowledge it for a fault, then trouble you with the abundance I can say to justifie so much as I have done. I have indeed transgressed a rule in Rhetorick, by comparing
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Sir *Hierome* to any good man, such as the Eunuch mentioned in the Scripture was: Similitudes are not to run on all four; if they hop well upon one foot, it is well enough. The Eunuch read what hee understood not; so did my Knight: but the Eunuch was willing to learn; whereas Sir *Hierome* is desperately indocible. The former took the orderly way to understand; my Knight (like an obstinately deaf Adder) hath alwaies stop't his ears. The Eunuch was not baptised till hee understood what hee did; Sir *Hierome* was: The Eunuch was in favour with his Queen, and ventured the loosing of it by his Conversion; whereas Sir *Hierome* had no other way to answer the Articles which some had prepared against him, nor to get favour with any, but by listing himself into a new Interest; whether spiritual or temporal I will not say.

There be some who will not understand, that by the Eunuch I mention, I meant *Philip* named in the *Acts of the Apostles*, but rather will apprehend my meaning to be, that Sir *Hierome* read like an Eunuch, that is, in the uncooth voice and tone of Eunuchs; or that I hinted the suspicion

some had of his being an Eunuch, because his Lady hath not been with childe. But these are errors ; for though Sir *Hierome* speaking in the Parliament used many antick gestures of his body, many vulgar expletives, as [*O strange, really Mr Speaker, &c.*] with needless repetitions, as [*I have my Papers Mr Speaker, I say my Papers which I brought from Dublin, from Dublin Mr Speaker*] as also frivolous descriptions *where Capt. Sands house stood, and whose was next it*, with the like. I say, though all this had hapned, I know no reason for likening him therefore to an Eunuch ; there being other names that I could better call him by. And as for the other jealousie of his being an Eunuch, I am perswaded 'tis causless, for Sir *Hierome* can (nay did) bawle very *base-Notes*, I say *base deep Notes*, whereas Eunuchs squeal trebles for the most part ; besides, Sir *Hierome* could not have been a Curate (as hee was in the Bishops time) if hee had been thus emasculated.

I will

I will lay it on with noise and repetition. pag.148.

That I will repeat my premeditated and carefully worded Arguments ; till they be understood, I hold it neither a fault nor imprudence ; repetitions of the same words in such cases being (as I think) more honest and effectual then descants and variations : But to have said, *I will lay it on with noise*, I am ashamed ; for there be some things which are *turpia dictu, quæ non sunt turpia factu*. The poor Widow was not blamed for working the unjust Judg to do her right by importunity: in which unlikely case of unjust Judges, I only fancyed the use of this extravagant remedy, especially having too often known it effectual in more inimpetrable Suits then my own.

Often calling Sir Hierome Knight-Adventurer.

An Adventurer in these times, and by those who relate to *Ireland*, is one, who 17 years ago lent money to relieve the despoiled Protestants of that Nation, and

are to be satisfied for it by those Lands duly surveyed and set out unto them by Lot. Now in this sence Sir *Hierome* cannot be termed a Knight-Adventurer; for 17 years ago hee could be but a Curate-Adventurer: nor is it likely, that out of 8 pounds a year (being a good fellow) he could spare money for such extraordinary occasions. Moreover, though Sir *Hierome* hath lately purchased the title of Adventurer-in that sence, yet I fear 'twill one day appear that Sir *Hierom* hath degraded himself again by the manner of surveying and setting out the Land he hath grasped: Wherefore the word *Adventurer* (waving those modern acceptations) is to be understood in the sence of those Classsical Authors *Amadis de Gaule* and the rest, unhappily burnt with Sir *Hieromes* Predecessors Library: according to which Sir *Hierome* is a Knight Adventurer, *aliàs* a Knight Errant.

- *That my Company and Conversation is equal to the having an interest in the rich mines of Potosi.* pag. 3.

If these Letters be from other men,
why

why should I alter that whereon I have no power ? who knows how I have chid my friend for playing upon me with his Hyperbolies ? Why may not I receive a Complement in this 'age, when saying *I am your Servant*, and promising to *live and die* is so usual, where nothing lesse is meant ? Lastly, how may we be certain these are Hyperbolies and strains ? For I believe there be many, who had rather live on their ancient Patrimonies neer home, enjoy their old tryed friends, and suck their native aire, &c. then to crosse Oceans, passe new Climates, and run the hazards incident to the most hopefull Mine-works.

I have now answered the candid Objections of Friends, I must also prepare for the crooked constructions which others will make upon my discourses. Let them come ; I expect them with the same cheerfulness that Sir *Hierome* would carry an Address to some new Authority: Insomuch as I shall conclude all with this Proposal and Declaration.

That although Sir Hierome and Mr Worly have calumniated me with most monstrous imputations, and have possessed
many

many with a belief of them, yet no man to this day ever taxed me with the least to my face: The which if any person shall think it worth his pains to do hereafter, I shall willingly give a meeting to hear him, or to prove any of the particulars which I have alledged in this Discourse.

And I desire all now in Power, especially such who (as I had) have the dispensing of benefits to multitudes, (by way of Antidote to themselves) to procure a fair hearing of Sir Hieromes Articles, as also of my Services and Sufferings in Ireland, that I or my Adversaries may be repaired or punished, according to our respective demerits. I desire the same also from the curious in general, viz. that they would examine, whether there must be Fire, that is, Guilt, where there hath been so much smoak of Calumny; or whether what seems to be smoak, be any other then the steam of Sir Hierome and his Complices gross breaths, falling on the cold aire of my dying Interest; or any other then the reeking of those choleric Animals Excrements, newly dung'd upon the snow of my Innocence; for my Enemies do not hate my Work, but envy my Wages; they labour to confirm
the

(185)

*the one, and yet to destroy my claim of
the other ; I suffer not because I sinn'd,
but because I would not sin and serve
particular Interests.*

Non mihi Culpa nocuit sed Invidia.

T H E



THE CONTENTS.

Section I.

- D**R Petty's Condition before his undertaking the Survey. pag. 1.
The causes upon which too great vertues and merits may look like vices and be punisht accordingly. 7
The reasons of Dr Petty's undertaking the Survey of Ireland, and his other Employments consequent thereunto. 12
A Comparison between the gain Dr Petty hath made by his publick Employments, and what hee might have made without them. 16

Section

The Contents.

SECT. 2.

- I. **D**R Petties *Summary Answer as to his frauds concerning Money, with mention of the Examination of his Survey.* P. 22
- II. *The like Summary Answer as to his frauds concerning his Lands.* 24
1. *Dr. Petties singular way of Satisfaction in Lands, an advantage to others, but not to himself.* 25
2. *Concerning D. Petties pretended arbitrary with-holding Lands from the Armies Satisfaction.* 27
3. *Concerning his License to Elect.* 28
4. *An Intimation of the malice and partiality used in reference to D. Petties Satisfaction compared with other mens.* 31
5. *The manner of D. Petties purchasing Debentures.* 32
- III. *The like Summary Answer as to the Records pretended to be with-held injuriously by D. Petty.* 36
- IV. *The like Answer concerning D. Petty's Extortions, considering him as Secretary to the Lord Lieut. Clerk of the Conn-*

The Contents.

- Council, undertaker of the Survey, and
Commissioner for setting out Lands.* 37
- A Representation, as to the pretended
Bribes taken by 'D. Petty of Lieut.
Col. Flower, and Captain Sands in
particular.* 43
- V. *An Answer to the particular of Doctor
Petty's pretended receiving of 2665 l.
three times over.* 47
- An Answer to his taking about 600 l.
more then in strictness he could require
by his contract:* 48
- An Answer to his pretended gaining of
516 l. by forgery.* 50
- VI. *Of the Oppression used by D. Petty to-
wards his Under-Surveyors, and parti-
cularly concerning the rates allowed to
D. Petty for his Survey from the State,
and which he allowed to his under Sur-
veyors, and of the Compositions and re-
trenchments made thereupon.* 51
- VII. *An Epilogue to the said several An-
swers.* 55
- Animadversions, relating to the manner
of 'D. Petty's tryal and his Judges.* 56
- Three causes of D. Petties troubles re-
lating to 'the Reason of State-Com-
mon justice, and particular revenge.* 57
- An*

The Contents.

An Intimation of some other Pieces already or hereafter to be set forth concerning this matter, and other transactions relating to Ireland. 59

Sect 3.

- I. **A**N Account of D. Pettyes sufferings and injuries; as also of several complaints made against him. 62
About employing insufficient Surveyors. ibid
About returning unprofitable Land for profitable. 63
- II. Endeavours used to divest D. Petty of the said Lieutenants favour. 64
Endeavours used for the same by a scandalous Libel. 65
Sir Hierom Sankey's Charge against D. Petty in the Lord Protectors Parliament, by six Articles. 66
The cause of Sir Hieroms appearing in this business. 68
- III. The Lord Lieut. and Council withholding D. Pettyes wages, compensation and the ordinary satisfactions of his Debentures upon apprehension of the strange disorders that Sir Hierome might

The Contents.

might make in the said Parliament.

- 69
IV. *Sir Hieroms Sanky's Speech in Parliament, in answer to D. Petty's.* 70
V. *Sir Hierome upon the ill success of his Speech co-operates with others like himselfe in dissolving the Parliament contrary to his principles, if ever he had any.* 75
Instances of Sir Hierome Sanky's vanity; ambition; and folly. *ibid.*
VI. *Sir Hieroms malicious machinations to imprison D. Petty.* 76
VII. *A Description of the 11. new Articles drawn up by Sir Hierom and M. Worlsey;*
77
Their malicious proceedings thereupon.
ibid.

Sect. 4:

- I. **T**He faults complained of in both Sir Hieroms party of Articles, are not the very cause of D. Pettyes prosecution 80
II. *Gain to the State or Army by D. Pettyes damage, not the cause.* 81
III. *The obtaining a perfect accompt of Debentures*
N

The Contents.

- ventures and satisfactions, not the cause.* 83
- IV. *The Army's not having their dubious Lands, nor the remainder of their satisfaction, nor the Examining who had wrong satisfactions, not causes.* 83
- V. *An Intimation of several unjust practices, in the satisfactions of the Army.* 84
- VI. *How the above-mentioned good Ends were pretended as collateral cause of D. Petty's being Questioned.*

SECT: 5. p. 85.

The Causes of D. Petty's Troubles, as they arose from particular designing persons and parties.

- I. **A** *Spersing the Lord Lieutenant a cause.* 85
- II. *The removing D. Petty from standing sentinel to the actions of some men, a cause.* 86
- III. *The jealousie of the Sectaries, a cause,* 87
- * *That the troubling of D. Petty, is a Sectarian design.* 88
- That*

The Contents.

- IV. *That the said Sectaries Actions proceeded rather from political than religious Principles.* 90
- V. *A Discourse in General touching all Separatists.* 92
Revenge in particular persons whom D. Petty had crost in their designs, a cause. 94
- VI. *A Digression touching the crafty method, wherein D. Petty's Adversaries began to trouble him.* 94
An Account of Sir Hieroms demanding certain Papers in the Parliament. 95
- VII. *The wresting the Employment of setting out Lands, out of D. Petty's hands, a cause.* 97
- VIII. *Sir Hierome Sanky's Endeavours to raise himselfe by subverting D. Petty, a cause.* 97
Several other Instances of Sir Hieroms Vanity and Ambition. 99
- IX. *The bringing Sir Hierome Sankey off from his first rash miscarriage, a cause.*

The Contents.

Sect. 6: p. 104.

Causes of Dr. Petty's troubles, as they arose from the Envy and Hatred of the People, consisting of several parties and Interests promiscuously.

- I. **D**iscontent among the Surveyors, 104
- II. The difficulty and impossibility of distinguishing between profitable and unprofitable Land. 105
- III. The hopeful Method of Dr. Petty's beginning the Survey, a cause of Envy, 106
- IV. The Surveyors and others reflecting upon their own merit. 107
- V. Dr. Petty being forced to collect Money from above 500 Members of the Army, a cause much wrangling. 108
- VI. Dr. Petty's too much and too great variety of business, a cause of displeasing many. 109
- VII. Mens own guilt and jealousy who had back-bitten Dr. Petty. 110
Dr. Petty's strictness in discharge of his trust, with the reasons of it. 111
- VIII. The conveniency which the Agents of the
the

The Contents.

- the Army and others had to excuse their own miscarriages, by laying them upon D. Petty.* 112
- An Intimation of some miscarriages of the said Agents.* 112
- IX. *The fewness and often absence of Dr. Petty's fellow Commissioners, a cause,* 116
- The validity and unalterableness of what D. Petty did, a cause.* 117
- X. *Tests, &c: a cause.* 117
- XI. *D. Petty not being a Member of any particular Church, nor votary to any particular Faction, a cause why all Sectaries and Factionous persons were jealous of him:* 118
- XII. *Petty's preferring the L. Lieutenants business before that of other particular Mens, a cause.* 119
- D. Petty's not courting some Grandees, to prevent jealousy in the Lord Lieut. another cause.* 120
- XIII. *The fewness of those who understood the business of setting out Lands, was the reason why D. Petty could not be seasonably vindicated.* 121
- XIV. *His want of leisure to visit and make friendships, a cause.* *ibid.*
- Dr.*

The Contents.

- XV.** *Dr. Petty's confidence of his Innocency, and consequently his too much neglecting clamours, a cause.* 122

Section 7.

1. *A further account of the method which Dr Petty's Enemies took to prosecute him.* 123

A hint of their unchristian management of the same. ibid.

Interrogatories relating to Dr Petty's pretended Avarice, Pride, Injustice, Fraud, Unfaithfulness, &c. 125

2. *Interrogatories upon his Avarice in particular:* 126

3. *Upon his Pride and Ambition.* 128

4. *Upon his Injustice.* 129

5. *Upon his Frauds.* 131

6. *As to his Unfaithfulness.* 134

7. *Interrogatories upon Dr Petty's Religion.* 137

8. *An Epilogue upon the Interrogatories:* 141

Postscript.

1. *The reason why Dr Petty speaks with freedom and contempt of Sir Hierome and Worlly:* 142

2. *Dr Petty's resolutions as to the tryalls of the things charged against him.* 148

3. *Dr*

The Contents.

3. *Dr Petty hath not handled Sir Hierome Sankey in that foul manner which Sir Hierome hath done him.* 151
4. *D. Petty's pity and charity to Sir Jerome Sankey.* 152
Whom D. Petty means by his Enemies in this discourse. 154
5. *Explaining himself as to some Anabaptists, and some Officers appointed to examine his Accounts.* 155
6. *An Account of Resentments and affections between D. Petty and the Army of Ireland.* 156
A particular of the favours D. Petty received from the Army.
8. *D. Petty's Promise. and Protestation to the Army.* 157
The last Letter. pag. 158.
1. *The reason that Sir Hierome found any credit with those unto whom he railed against Dr Petty.* 159
2. *An Enumeration of some other obvious common reasons of Dr Petty's persecution.* 160
3. *The commendation of a person of Honor, who defended Dr Petty when the generality reviled him.* 162
4. *Means prescribed to Dr Petty to acquire the*

The Contents.

<i>the good opinion of his Adversaries, considered even as self-seekers.</i>	164
<i>A Friends Letter of Admonition touching offensive Expressions.</i>	166
<i>Explications and Answers, upon Objections made by the said Friends and others, upon whole matters and particular Expressions.</i>	169
<i>The Conclusion and Petition of the Author.</i>	182

F I N I S.

THe Printer not being acquainted with the Island, wherein the Copy of this Discourse was written, nor with the marks of Reference frequently used in it, was forced to guess at many interlined and imperfectly obliterated words and sentences, as also at the true places of many of them. Wherefore he desires the Reader to excuse the literal *Errata* and mis-pointings; and as for others, (if any seem to be) to enquire of Dr. Petty himself, for his own sense and direction concerning them.